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# ARAB TIMES

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NO. 7755

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1989 JAMADIUL THANI 4, 1410 AH

32 PAGES 150 FILLS

Arab Times wishes a Happy New Year to our readers

### Holiday notice

Arab Times offices will remain closed today. There will be no issue of Arab Times tomorrow.

### Year-ender

With today's issue a 20-page (7-26) section on the year's and decade's major events.



### 60 hurt in clash

A Palestinian boy is arrested by Israeli police and pushed through the streets, when a peace demonstration was broken up in the eastern part of Jerusalem.

Israeli police wounded about 60 people on Saturday, half of them foreigners, in clashes which erupted after peace activists formed a human chain around Jerusalem's old city, hospital officials said.

(See Page 27)

### Gorby to flee, Castro to die, hostages free!

WASHINGTON, Dec 30, (Kuna): America's top psychic, the people who claim to have supernatural powers, are predicting that in the coming year, 1990, all of the hostages in Lebanon will be released, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will seek asylum in the US, Fidel Castro will die when a building collapses on him, and virtually all Members of Congress will lose their jobs after flunking mandatory IQ tests.

One year ago, these same people predicted that 1989 would be the year an airliner crashes into the Vatican, the Statue of Liberty topples over, and US President George Bush will be impeached.

So far, all of the psychic predictions have a common theme: they are wrong.

Among the other predictions for 1990: UFOs will shoot down a nuclear missile that is fired accidentally and Vice-President Dan Quayle will knock out boxer Sugar Ray Leonard in a charity box match.

Meanwhile, an American health magazine scanned the year 2,000 in its crystal ball and predicted by the start of the 21st century, fruit juices and sparkling water will be the beverages of choice for business lunches and cocktail parties.

"Prevention" magazine says in its forthcoming January issue that by the year 2,000, teachers will encourage children to daydream in class to prevent stress and high pressure and that "coffee breaks" in offices will give way to "brief, deep relaxation breaks."

### Azerbaijan unrest

MOSCOW, Dec 30, (Reuters): Angry crowds expelled the Communist Party leadership, police and other officials from the Soviet Azerbaijan city of Dzhalalabad after police fired on protesters, killing one person and wounding 150, local journalists said today.

Police opened fire early yesterday morning as thousands of demonstrators gathered in front of party headquarters to demand curtailment of the party's power, said newspaper editor Nadezhda Nadzhafov. (See Page 4)

### Weather

CLOUDS will increase gradually with light to moderate southeasterly wind. State of sea: slight to moderate. High water: 12.30 am, 3.00 pm. Low water: 8.30 am, 3.00 pm. Sunrise: 6.42 am. Sunset: 5.00 pm. Maximum temperatures recorded: Kuwait: 28°C 86°F. Baghdad: 19°C 66°F. Bahrain: 20°C 68°F. Minimum temperatures recorded: Kuwait: 7°C 45°F. Baghdad: 1°C 34°F. Bahrain: 11°C 52°F. Maximum temperatures expected: Kuwait: 22°C 68°F. Baghdad: 19°C 66°F. Bahrain: 20°C 68°F. Minimum temperatures expected: Kuwait: 3°C 37°F. Baghdad: 1°C 34°F. Bahrain: 11°C 52°F. Maximum humidity recorded: Kuwait: 33 per cent. Baghdad: 70 per cent. Bahrain: 80 per cent.

## Kuwait recognises new Romanian govt

Khaddafi denies reports of Libyan interference

KUWAIT Dec 30, (Agencies): Kuwait yesterday became the first member of the six-nation, oil-rich Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) to recognise the new leadership in Romania, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

Kuwait expressed support for Romania's new leadership as well as a desire to develop relations with the East European country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said the Kuwaiti stance was conveyed by the

Undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Suleiman Majed Al Shaheen, to Romanian Ambassador George Serbanescu.

"Kuwait, which has been following up the recent events in Romania, supports the new leadership which represents the will of the friendly people in Romania," he was quoted as telling the Romanian diplomat.

"Kuwait wishes the new Romanian leadership success in achieving its national objectives and expresses the desire in retaining the developed relations between the two friendly countries," Al Shaheen was quoted as adding.

"Kuwait had good diplomatic and economic co-operation links with the previous regime of Nicolae Ceausescu, who visited this oil state in 1976.

Meanwhile, the Kuwait News Agency quoted a statement by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry that expressed "regret" over reports in the Hungarian press implicating Arabs in the fighting in Romania.

The statement was dispatched to Kuna in response to a strongly worded message by the agency's chairman, Borge Himoud Al Borge, who is also president of the Federation of Arab News Agencies to Hungary and others about "false reports" alleging participation of Palestinians, Syrians and Libyans.

Romania's new premier has denied reports that Libyans fought alongside security forces loyal to deposed dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian state Agerpres news agency reported today.

The report, monitored in Vienna, also said, Libyan military leader Muammar Khaddafi told Romanian Interim-President Ion Iliescu that rumours of Libyan involvement in the fighting were "completely groundless."

Khaddafi conveyed to Iliescu "warm congratulations for the victory of the Romanian people's revolution" and expressed regret "for the loss of human lives," Agerpres said.

The Arab League called on Romanian authorities earlier this week to stop a wave of assaults against Arab students in Romania sparked by reports of Arabs joining the security forces fighting the army.

Romania's new leaders have removed more of the restrictions that were imposed during the dictatorship of Ceausescu.

The National Salvation Front Council, which is acting as interim leadership, pledged yesterday to honour all of Romania's international commitments, including its membership in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance.

The government received a boost from one Warsaw Pact partner with a visit from Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn.

Meanwhile, thousands of forces who defected from Ceausescu's last vestiges of power were reported in custody as the interim leadership took firm control to begin steering the country toward democracy and free elections.

Several thousand members of Ceausescu's dreaded Securitate secret police have been arrested but several hundred more remain in hiding, defying an order to surrender or face execution, said Cezar Ionescu, a vice-president in the leadership committee's 145-member council, which has declared it holds supreme power.

The council had ordered the Securitate holdouts to surrender by 5 pm (1500 GMT) Thursday, or face execution.

Romania's new government invited Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today to visit Bucharest in the first 10 days of January, Bucharest radio said.

The radio said Sergiu Celac, foreign minister in the government set up by the National Salvation Front this week, gave the invitation to the Soviet ambassador in Bucharest and it was accepted in principle. No precise date was given.

A member of the National Salvation Committee, Silviu Brucan, was quoted as saying today that Ceausescu was bound for "a North African country" when he was seized by Romanian soldiers.



Soldiers on tanks wave as they leave Republic Square during a snowstorm. All tanks and heavy military hardware left the square for the first time since Ceausescu's government fell last week. (Reuters wirephoto)

CMs absent from peace conference

## Opponents snub Benazir

ISLAMABAD, Dec 30, (Reuters): Political opponents rebuffed a peace move from Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto today, boycotting a meeting with her one-year-old government aimed at resolving their differences.

Chief ministers of opposition-ruled Punjab and Baluchistan province sent only low-level bureaucrats to a meeting of provincial leaders and the central government in Islamabad, government officials said.

Provincial Co-ordination Minister Ifkhar Hussain Gilani said at the start of the meeting he chaired that it was convened to "evolve a consensus on national issues."

Benazir has been criticised by her opponents — many of whom supported late military ruler Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq — for maladministration and interference in provincial matters.

But the absence from today's meeting of the political heads of Punjab and Baluchistan, the most populous and largest respectively of Pakistan's four provinces, made it impossible to decide controversial political questions.

The move was an obvious rebuff to Benazir, who narrowly survived an opposition parliamentary no-confidence motion last November aimed at toppling her minority government.

Punjab Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif is Benazir's main rival and leads the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA) which has vowed to bring another no-confidence motion against Benazir, the first elected woman leader of a Muslim nation.



### Charity show

Sumo wrestlers pound steamed rice into rice cakes on the corner of the Ginza shopping street in Tokyo for charity. Japanese eat rice cakes in the New Year. (Reuters wirephoto)

## Gorbachev BBC's man of the year

LONDON, Dec 30, (AP): British Broadcasting Corp. listeners have chosen Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev man of the year, giving him three times as many votes as runner-up Sir Anthony Meyer, the British lawmaker who challenged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for the Conservative Party leadership.

It was the second year Gorbachev has won the contest sponsored by BBC radio four's "Today" public affairs programme.

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, placed third in this year's poll, down from second last year, the BBC said today.

The BBC does not disclose the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Gorbachev again was named "man of the year" for 1989 today in a poll conducted for Le Figaro newspaper.



A former PDF member is inked by US soldiers at Rodman naval station in Panama. The prisoners were searched, interrogated, given physical checks and then sent to the prison camp at Empire Range where some 1,300 of them are being held. (Reuters wirephoto)

Quit order to US diplomats

## Ortega retaliates

MANAGUA, Dec 30, (Agencies): Nicaragua early today ordered 20 US diplomats expelled from Managua in reprisal for a raid by US troops on the residence of the Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama, President Daniel Ortega said.

"Facing this outrage by the United States against our ambassador's residence, we are taking the decision to expel 20 diplomats from the US embassy in Managua," Ortega said in a national television and radio broadcast in Nicaragua.

He said the US officials would be given 72 hours to leave Nicaragua and a list of those expelled would be announced soon. Foreign Ministry sources say the United States has 34 diplomats accredited in Managua.

About 30 US soldiers raided and searched the residence of the Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama last night, Ambassador Antenor Ferry said.

Ortega also announced that the Foreign Ministry would reduce to 100 from the current 320 the number of Nicaraguan nationals allowed to work in the US embassy in Managua.

The embassy in Managua has been surrounded by police and soldiers since last week in retaliation for US troops surrounding the Cuban and Nicaraguan embassies in Panama City.

A spokesman for the US embassy in Managua described the measures announced by Ortega as drastic and unjustified. "We can't predict Washington's reaction," the spokesman, Lou Fakino, said.

Ortega said the search of the Nicaraguan ambassador's house risked not only the security of the Nicaraguan ambassador but of Nicaragua itself.

The United States insisted that the search was legal and charged the Nicaraguans with lying about how many and what kind of weapons it turned up.

"They acted arrogantly, like Rambo," Ortega said late Friday night, comparing US soldiers to the vigilante film character. "We were at grave risk of a political-military clash with the United States which has maintained an aggressive attitude against Latin American countries."

Ortega claimed the US soldiers who searched the ambassador's residence in Panama City on Friday night "stole more than \$2,000 and took away some clothes from the residence."



Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Antenor Ferry surveys the damage done to his bedroom shortly after US troops forcefully entered his residence. (Reuters wirephoto)

## Ensure stability, appeals Premier

KUWAIT, Dec 30, (Kuna): His Highness the Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah yesterday affirmed solidarity and cohesion of the internal front, expressing hope that the New Year would herald good omens for Kuwait, Arab and Islamic nations and the world as a whole.

Sheikh Saad, during a reception of board chairman and members of the Kuwaiti Journalists Association, said that many countries, throughout their history, confronted several economic, political, social and military crises of various intensity.

"But their peoples manage to stand fast and to overcome all problems and crises thanks to unity of their ranks, cohesion of their sons and the march along the same road to foster their internal fronts and ensure their stability and security," the Crown Prince underscored.

His Highness asked the people of Kuwait to foil attempts of

those who do not wish good for Kuwait and its people through grouping together and filling gaps that could destabilise Kuwait's secure society.

The Crown Prince appealed to citizens to unite their lines and stick to whatever strengthens the internal front.

Sheikh Saad called upon the citizens not to allow those who wish to disintegrate "our national unity and weaken our internal front to realise their own goals and ends."

His Highness expressed readiness and welcome to patronise the Kuwaiti Journalists Association's silver jubilee which coincides with the country's upcoming National Day.

In conclusion, Sheikh Saad lauded the KJA's prominent role and activity which serve and push forward march of the Kuwaiti press, stressing his readiness to eradicate all hurdles and obstacles facing the association and the Kuwaiti press in general.

## Two killed in Punjab shootout

AMRITSAR, India, Dec 30, (UPI): A sniping attack by a suspected Sikh radical on a security force patrol today in the Punjab town of Tarn Taran sparked an exchange of fire that claimed the lives of two bystanders and wounded two others, police said.

The deaths of the civilians ignited a protest by citizens of the town, 10 miles (20 km) south of the holy city of Amritsar. Police dispersed the crowds with baton charges and imposed an indefinite curfew.

The incident occurred in the afternoon as a unit of paramilitary police patrolled Tarn Taran, which was already tense following the slayings on Thursday of four security forces personnel by Sikh extremists outside the local Sikh temple.

Police said the patrol came under fire from a rooftop sniper, believed to be a radical involved in the bloody drive to create in the Sikh-dominated state the independent theocracy of "Khalistan," or "land of the pure."



Ortega



# No room for anti-Marxists in China

BEIJING, Dec 30, (Reuters): China, shaken by the swift overthrow of long-time Romanian ally Nicolae Ceausescu, said today that only Marxist loyalists could lead its Communist Party and government.

Party chief Jiang Zemin warned that there could be no place in authority for people disloyal to Marxism and urged China's "invisible" ruling party to smash "reactionary" forces abroad.

The official People's Daily today devoted half its front page to a speech by Jiang declaring that revolutionary ardour was needed to take China through an "extremely critical time."

Diplomats said his headline speech was clearly a reaction to events in Romania where the communist government of

Ceausescu — an "old friend" of China — was toppled by a popular revolt last week.

Insecurity deepened by Ceausescu's execution had driven China's leaders to reinforce strident communist orthodoxy, reversing a gentler tone towards the West seen earlier this month after the visit of high-level US officials, the diplomats added.

Premier Li Peng, also reflecting concern over the Romanian upheaval, urged paramilitary police on Thursday to strengthen vigilance against "enemies" who wanted to sabotage socialism.

He thanked some 300 senior members of the People's Armed Police for their role in crushing China's pro-democracy unrest in May and June but urged them to prepare for a lengthy struggle. Beijing remains

under martial law.

Communist leaders have instructed the party rank and file on the "correct" interpretation of events in Romania and have privately blamed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for the stunning developments in Eastern Europe, described here as a subversion of socialism.

"The authority of leadership in the party and the country must be held in the hands of people who are loyal to Marxism," read a banner headline in the People's Daily over Jiang's speech.

Marxism had slowly receded into the background during the last decade, as economic reforms elevated efficiency and profit to primacy over ideology.

But hardline leaders have sought to tighten their grip on power since crushing the

mass anti-government protests in June and Marxist doctrines are back in vogue.

Jiang said that from now on, people must be employed, elected and trained with the prime aim of promoting revolutionary ardour or Marxism.

After that, he added, they can learn enough science and culture to be useful to China's modernisation.

The party needs such ideological reinvigoration, said Jiang, because its "meat and blood" relationship with the people has been wounded by corruption and the opportunism of hostile forces.

China has vehemently blamed foreign forces working with a "very small number" of Chinese for fomenting the unprecedented unrest last spring and summer.

## 75 die of cold in New Delhi, Dhaka

DHAKA, Dec 30, (AP): At least 75 people, many of them homeless, have died in the cold wave that has gripped northern India and Bangladesh for the last three days, news reports said today.

Temperatures plummeted to near-freezing levels, chilling people who have little in the way of clothing or shelter to cope with the brief winter in this normally hot, sunny region.

At least nine more deaths were reported yesterday in Bangladesh, bringing the toll to 44 since Wednesday, newspapers in Dhaka said.

In India, 20 people have died of the cold in northern Bihar state since Wednesday night, United News of India reported from Patna, the state capital.

Seven people, including four beggars, died of cold in the same

period in neighbouring Uttar Pradesh state, Press Trust of India said. It added that many birds were found dead of cold in the fields.

Gujarat state reported four deaths, Press Trust said.

The mercury dipped to 3.6 Celsius (38 Fahrenheit), the lowest temperature of the season, in New Delhi last night and to 5 Celsius (41 Fahrenheit) in Bihar and northern Bangladesh.

Indian security forces killed three armed men in a gunfight near the border with Pakistan today, official sources said.

The sources said the men, carrying AK-47 rifles, had crossed from Pakistan and opened fire when they ran into a border security patrol some 30 km (20 miles) west of Jammu in the Himalayan state of Kashmir.

## Beijing blasts UK over its HK plan

London rejects criticism

BEIJING, Dec 30, (Reuters): China accused Britain today of breaking a "solemn commitment" in saying it will grant full British citizenship to 50,000 Hong Kong families.

It urged London to reverse its decision and threatened to take unspecified "corresponding measures."

"This course of action by the British government is a gross violation of its own solemn commitment," the New China News Agency quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

"The Chinese side asks the British government to set store by the overall interest and change its above-mentioned mistaken practice," it said.

Britain's promise this month would allow an estimated 225,000 Hong Kong Chinese the right to settle in the United Kingdom in the run up to 1997, when Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule.

Hong Kong's government has argued the plan would provide an insurance policy for some citizens scared of imminent Chinese rule and restore confidence shaken after China's army crushed pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing in June.

But the Foreign Ministry spokesman said Britain's action disregards commitments it made in the Sino-British joint declaration five years ago, which stipulates conditions of Hong Kong's handover.

London's move would be detrimental to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and had already caused considerable confusion, he said. He asked Britain to reconsider.

"Otherwise, it will have to bear a series of consequences arising therefrom. The Chinese side reserves the right to take corresponding measures thereby."

China and Britain have often clashed over Hong Kong since June, especially over Beijing's insistence that it will station units

of the People's Liberation Army there after 1997.

Beijing has also repeatedly said it will not tolerate activities in Hong Kong which subvert China's socialist system.

At the same time it has sought to reassure the colony's 5.7 million population that its capitalist system will be allowed to exist for at least 50 years after China takes over.

In Hong Kong, a British official rejected the Chinese criticism and said London had no intention of backing away from its plan to grant full British passports to thousands of Hong Kong people.

"We don't accept our actions contravene the joint declaration and therefore we remain fully committed to the right of abode package," British Foreign Office spokesman in Hong Kong Christopher Osborne said by telephone.

"The purpose of the passport issue is to ensure that people remain in Hong Kong and we

remain fully committed to the joint declaration and all its memoranda," Osborne said.

Around 46,000 people left the colony last year, government figures show, and officials believe at least 55,000 will leave this year with a further increase next year.

Hong Kong legislators and political activists however have described the British nationality package as insufficient and have pledged to step up pressure on London to extend the passport offer to all 3.25 million British subjects in the colony.

The British Governor of Hong Kong, David Wilson, was expected to travel to Beijing next month for talks with Chinese officials on the situation there.

Britain on Dec 20 announced it will give residence rights to 50,000 households, consisting of about 225,000 Hong Kong Chinese, to help prevent a "brain drain" of the colony's most talented people before 1997.

## 7 killed as planes collide

WELLINGTON, Dec 30, (Reuters): Six Japanese tourists and their New Zealand pilot were killed when their light aircraft collided with another small plane in southern New Zealand today, police said.

The seven passengers and pilot aboard the second plane landed safely after the accident above the south island tourist area of Milford Sound.

"The light aircraft operated by Air Fiordland crashed into the deepest part of Milford Sound in the Stirling falls area and is irretrievable at this stage," constable Alan Christie of the Queenstown police said. "It is lying in approximately 1,000 feet (300 metres) of water. Two bodies have been recovered."

Christie said he did not know the reason for the crash or whether it was due to weather conditions. He said there were no survivors from the first plane.

## Bofors continues to haunt House

By Thomas Abraham Arab Times correspondent

NEW DELHI, Dec 30: More than two and a half years since the story first broke, the Bofors controversy continues to hog the headlines in Indian newspapers and haunt the country's parliament.

Things have not changed much in that respect even after the Congress government — which signed the multi-million dollar contract for 155mm Howitzer guns with the Swedish company — ceded power to the National Front led by V.P. Singh.

This was evident during the proceedings of the brief session of parliament that concluded this morning — the first since Singh took over as prime minister.

Some days ago, Singh told the Rajya Sabha during question hour that the government had decided to debar Bofors from future contracts in India, thereby putting the company on notice that the new administration meant business. The ban will remain till Bofors discloses the names of the recipients of the commission said to have been paid to secure the contract and

until the company returns the money involved, Singh said.

Today, Singh again picked up the Bofors theme — a key element of the front election campaign — during his reply to the debate on the president's address to parliament. He dwelt at length on how the previous regime had failed to initiate action against Bofors in spite of clear opinions in this regard by the then minister of state for defence Arun Singh, the attorney-general and the then army chief General K. Sundarji.

This sparked off some sharp exchanges between Singh and his predecessor Rajiv Gandhi, now opposition leader. Rajiv challenged Singh to place all the files relating to the Bofors deal on the table of the Lok Sabha. He also asked Singh to reveal the names of the recipients so that the country could know that "all the accusations you have been making all these years are false."

Sometimes later during these exchanges, Singh said something which almost everyone understood to mean that he would accept Rajiv's challenge and table all the documents. At least, most newspapers reported in that way.

## Thousands died from failed abortions

BUCHAREST, Dec 30, (AP): Thousands of women died seeking abortions over the past few years due to inadequate medical conditions linked to deposed leader Nicolae Ceausescu's near-ban on abortions, a report said.

The report came after Romania's new government lifted Ceausescu's ban on abortions except under specific, rare circumstances.

Even before Ceausescu's ouster last week, there had been reports in the official press of back-door abortions and doctors charging phenomenal sums for the services.

"The criminal act (the abortion restrictions) caused the death of thousands of women, many of them mothers of two to four children," the official Agencepres news agency said.

Agencepres also quoted a leading medical official as saying "a great many crippled babies were born" because of inadequate maternity care, malnutrition and other complications.

Dr. Bogdan Marinescu, head of the Gynecology Maternity Home in Bucharest, said that during the past eight years nearly 1,400 women in the capital died from complications related to abortions, Agencepres reported.

It was not clear from the report how many of the reported deaths were a result of abortions conducted illegally.

Agencepres said Ceausescu's 1966 abortion law led to inadequate medical expertise and maternity conditions for women wanting to terminate their pregnancies.

Abortions were permitted only for mothers who already had at least five children, when childbirth could endanger the woman's life, when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, or when one of the parents suffered from "serious disease" that could result in birth defects.

Meanwhile, security forces said they had captured another middle-level trafficker wanted by the United States, but that a judge illegally released the brother of one of Colombia's biggest trafficking suspects.

The dynamite was found late Thursday night stashed inside dozens of washing machines and other appliances stored in a warehouse in southern Bogota, the chief of the secret police, Gen. Miguel Maza Marquez, said at yesterday's news conference.

## Bogota seizes dynamite to avenge Gacha

BOGOTA, Dec 30, (AP): Colombian authorities seized about 6,600 pounds (3,000 kilograms) of dynamite that was going to be used in terrorist acts to take revenge for police killing a major drug trafficker, a police official said yesterday.

The dynamite was found late Thursday night stashed inside dozens of washing machines and other appliances stored in a warehouse in southern Bogota, the chief of the secret police, Gen. Miguel Maza Marquez, said at yesterday's news conference.

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## Gas explosion

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (UPI): A gas explosion yesterday ripped through a power plant, sparking a massive fire that killed at least two people and injured 25 others and left a crater 25 feet (7.5 m) wide and 10 feet (3 m) deep.

## REQUIRED

Filipino lady receptionist for GULF INSTITUTE Fahaheel, Baladiya Square, above Al Bagli. Tel: 3921620 3921627

## Life brighter in Romania

Ration cards abolished

BUCHAREST, Dec 30, (AP): Romania's new government has quickly applied one of politics' basic lessons — to be popular, make the people feel good.

In a country repressed and deprived of the most basic supplies under Nicolae Ceausescu, it doesn't take too much to improve the daily grind for 23 million people.

The red meat in crude plastic packs now being carted into Bucharest's crowded, dimly lit stores looks like horsemeat to most Westerners. But for people accustomed to a meat diet of pigs' feet, the red meat is treasured like Chateaubriand.

"This isn't new. I've stood in lines like this before," said furniture worker Marin Ghedzu. "But there's almost never been anything like this in Romania. I would stand here even if the pieces were small."

Under Ceausescu, such meat went for export — much of it to the Soviet Union in exchange for raw materials needed to fuel industries the dictator built in an unsuccessful bid to transform Romania into a hyperindustrial state.

According to an economist writing in the daily Advanturul (truth) this week, at least \$12 billion were wasted on unneeded investments in such projects.

For the most part, this money was paid back through food exports to the West, or the export of petrochemicals made with Romanian oil and the raw materials from the Soviets, Iran and anywhere else Ceausescu could buy oil and gas in exchange for food.

Romania, once known as the breadbasket of southeastern Europe, became a land of ration

cards and bare shelves. Emigres recall going six months without eating a piece of meat or even seeing, let alone tasting, butter.

That has changed since the anti-Ceausescu revolt erupted the weekend of Dec 15 in the western city of Timisoara, where demonstrators called for bread along with their freedom.

The new government swiftly took measures to ensure the people who fought for freedom and ousted Ceausescu on Dec 22 realised some immediate relief from the burden of oppression and privation.

On Dec 23, Romania's new rulers announced they were ending rationing and food exports and lifting restrictions on heating and lighting homes and offices.

Marin Sorescu, one of Romania's best-known writers, showed two Western correspondents his 19th-century home in old Bucharest on Friday.

Citrus fruits, unseen in ages, have appeared on shop shelves. Also on sale are butter, cheese, unappetizing-looking sausage and coffee.

Western diplomats say the goods come from special warehouses where they were stored for export or for distribution to the communist elite that served Ceausescu.

## Beware of dogs

GENEVA, Dec 30, (KUNA): Nearly 54 million people across 87 countries throughout the world are given anti-rabies treatment every year on account of dog bites, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

China alone has to vaccinate 1.7 million people per year following animal bites, often with a series of 10 or more painful inoculations.

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Office of the Vice Rector for Community Service and Information Centre for Community Service and Continuing Education

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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- Effective from the Spring Semester of the academic year 1989-1990, the following English-medium courses will be offered:-
  - Arabic as a foreign language
  - English Typing
- Applications should be submitted at the registration hall, Khaldiya Campus, during the period from 2/1/1990 to 6/1/1990 from 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm.
- Applicants must be over 18 years of age.
- Applicants should produce their Civil Identity Card on request.
- Full tuition fee is paid upon application (KD. 35/- for each course).
- 10 hours of instruction are given per week (Sat., Sun., Mon., Tue., & Wed.).
- Classes begin on 13 January to 7 February 1990 from 6:00 to 8:00 pm.

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كندا / Canada



## Artist plans to kill pet for art

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Dec 30, (AP) The Humane Society says it will oppose an artist's plan to snuff his pet Sniffy by flattening it with a 55-pound (30-km) concrete block.

Actually, two canvases would be created in smashing the rat: One under the hapless rodent and one on the block Rick Gibson plans to drop onto his pet next week.


"I'm giving a public demonstration, a free art lesson, to show people how they could do this themselves," Rick Gibson said yesterday. "People will be able to crush other creatures in the comfort of their homes sort of thing to see what sort of patterns they get."

Ah, but is it art? Gibson bought Sniffy from a pet shop and says it otherwise probably would have ended up as a meal for a snake or a lizard.

"For the life of me I can't tell the difference between what I'm doing and what they do when they have rats in the house," Gibson said. "So I don't know what the fuss is about, if there is any."

Gibson, 38, recently returned to Canada after six years in England. He plans to return in February to appeal a conviction for outraging public decency by making earnings out of freeze-dried human fetal tissue.

In Vancouver last July, Gibson said, police stopped him from consuming a slice of human testicle he acquired from a medical supply store. He said he was able to complete the art performance in September.



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WASHINGTON: Iran-Contra figure Oliver J. North won hearty applause for his musical stage debut Friday night as narrator of "Peter and the Wolf," but among the youngsters in the audience he was clearly outstaged by the wolf.

"It was right nice," said Aquil Robinson, 12. What I liked best was when the wolf ate the duck.

North, 46, who is appealing his May 4 conviction on three felony charges in connection with the Iran-Contra affair, accepted an invitation from Maria Fisher, president of the Bethesda Society, to read the narration for Sergei Prokofiev's musical tale for children.

The retired Marine colonel and former White House national security aide wore a tuxedo for his half-hour performance in the main ballroom of a downtown hotel before about 1,000 spectators. (AP)

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota: The American Indian publisher of the Lakota Times said Friday he returned an H.L. Mencken writing award won in 1985 due to racist and sexist remarks Mencken made in recently published diaries.

"I feel very strongly that everything that I have fought for in the last 20 years to try and improve race relations... it just wouldn't wash if I accepted an award and kept an award from a person that has attitudes that are so bigoted," said Tim Gage, a member of the Oglala Sioux tribe.

His weekly paper is named for the dominant Sioux language.

"I have a strong feeling that this kind of subtle racism, by people that are in a position to help, is probably the worst form of racism."

ATLANTA: Archaeologists are examining Indian stone bowls and tools, dating back 3,000 to 4,500 years, unearthed last week in a southeast Atlanta landfill.

Archaeologists believe the discovery will provide information on an Oboriginal civilization preceding any known Indian tribe in north America, officials said.

Waste Management of North America Inc., operators of the live oak sanitary landfill in an east Atlanta industrial area, displayed the relics in a new conference Friday at the site.

The historic treasures will be turned over to area museums and universities for study, the company said.

## PEOPLE AND PLACES



Record breaker dies

Isle the record piglet bearing sow has died at the age of thirteen-and-a-half after giving birth to 307 piglets in the last decade. Isle had no fewer than 25 litters with her record litter of 16 in September of 1984. Isle lived in Niederzimmern (Co-operative in the Weimar district. (Reuter wirephoto)

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida: The maiden launch of a Titan 3 rocket carrying British and Japanese communications satellites was postponed another 24 hours Friday because of high winds aloft, the eighth delay in 22 days for the hard-luck flight.

The \$100 million rocket, the most powerful US booster ever built as a commercial venture, had been scheduled for liftoff at 7:06 pm from launch complex 40 at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station adjacent to the Kennedy Space Centre.

But the countdown was held up at the T-minus five-minute mark, because of concern about high upper-atmosphere winds and shortly before 8 pm data from a final weather balloon showed conditions remained unacceptable. Officials with rocket-builder Martin Marietta astronautics group then ordered a 24-hour delay, the Titan's eighth postponement since Dec 7. (UPI)

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas: The White House looked down its nose Friday at a new advertisement featuring President George Bush, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the Malta Summit they conducted and a nasal decongestant, drixoral.

"Heads of state don't endorse cold medicines," White House press Secretary Martin Fitzwater said.

Fitzwater, accompanying Bush on a five-day Texas vacation, said

the administration "would probably write a letter" to the decongestant's maker, Schering Corp., asking that it halt use of the advertisement, which appears in both print and broadcast versions. The AD shows Bush and Gorbachev at the recent Malta Summit and carries the message: "In the new year, may the only cold war be the one we're fighting."

WASHINGTON: A federal grand jury indicted 18 people, including 10 Americans, Friday for allegedly trying to smuggle phony designer athletic shoes into Mexico as part of an international scheme led by Korean businessman Dae Yoo Hwang, the Justice Department said.

Federal authorities have seized \$4.5 million in assets from the operation, including bank accounts, automobiles, real estate and jewels.

The indictments, handed down by a grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on Wednesday and unsealed Friday, charged the defendants with a world-wide conspiracy to traffic in counterfeit goods and money laundering.

In a statement, Attorney General Richard Thornburgh called the indictments a victory against international consumer fraud, money laundering and smuggling. Criminal activity is increasingly international in scope, and we are responding in kind with law enforcement activities on a world-wide basis," Thornburgh said. (UPI)

MEMPHIS, Tennessee: Presiding Bishop J.O. Patterson Sr. of the Church of God in Christ, who retired earlier this year in failing health, died Friday. He was 77.

Patterson, leader of the church's 3.7 million members around the world, died in a Memphis Hospital, said Elaine Newsome, spokeswoman of the denomination.

Patterson was first elected presiding bishop of the church, the world's largest black pentecostal holiness denomination, in 1968.

He was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in April but refused to be treated for the disease, saying: "The treatment of prayer is better than chemotherapy." (AP)



## Bonet faces arrest

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (UPI): Actress Lisa Bonet faces arrest on assault charges for allegedly kicking an autograph hound in the groin during a scuffle at Kennedy airport, police said yesterday.

Michael Wehrmann, 23, a Queens College student who markets celebrity autographs, filed a criminal complaint against Bonet, 22, accusing her of third-degree assault, said Lt. Frank Tabert of the port authority police.

A spokeswoman for Bonet was unavailable for comment.

Bonet allegedly was wearing cowboy boots at the time and was carrying her baby daughter, Zoe Kravitz.

"It's not like there's an all-points bulletin against her. But Lisa Bonet, yes, is subject to arrest," Tabert said.

Her pop star husband, Lenny Kravitz, 24, whose hit single advises "Let Love Rule," also is accused of harassing photographer Angela Coqueran, 28, a freelance photographer. The violation does not subject Kravitz to arrest.

Kravitz and Bonet, star of television's "The Cosby Show" and "A Different World," also were slapped with a \$4 million lawsuit by Wehrmann and his friend, Coqueran.

The incident happened shortly after Wehrmann and Coqueran attended an airport photo session with pop star Michael Jackson, who was scheduled to take off for a Disney World vacation.

When Coqueran attempted to snap a photo of Bonet, her husband and baby, Kravitz allegedly started cursing at her, grabbed her wrist and demanded that she hand over the film. Wehrmann then began snapping his own pictures of the fracas. Wehrmann said that was when Bonet allegedly kicked him.

## Lottery winner helps needy

ORLANDO, Florida, Dec 30, (AP) The winner of Florida state's record 55-million lottery prize has given \$10,000 to a beleaguered family whose 13-year-old daughter needs a kidney transplant.

Lottery winner Sheelah Ryan, who established a foundation to help the needy, said she hoped the money would prompt others to help the family of Bob and Donna Armstrong, whose other daughter was kidnapped and killed in a still-unsolved case.

Christina Armstrong, 13, suffers from Alport's syndrome, an incurable hereditary disease, and is undergoing kidney dialysis while awaiting a suitable transplant. The Armstrongs expect to incur bills totaling \$100,000.

Their 6-year-old daughter Regina Mae disappeared from in front of the family home more than four years ago. The girl's skull was discovered in a rural area, but police have never found her killer.

"I feel very strong that this family has suffered enough," Ms. Ryan said. "And the foundation cares very deeply about helping children."

The foundation has pledged money to a number of causes, including \$1,000 to college students trying to find homes for stray cats and \$500 to a high school student who found and returned a \$100,000 cheque.

Ms. Ryan won the big prize in 1988, but continues to work in real estate and lives quietly.

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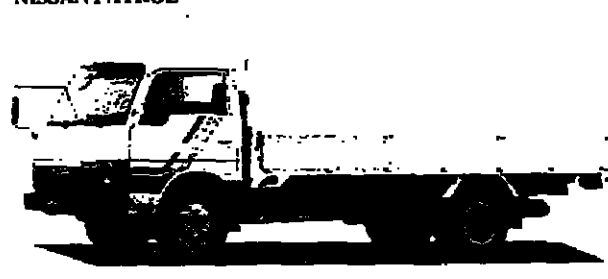
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## INTERNATIONAL

# Soviet hardliners reject Gorby plan

## Join forces for elections

MOSCOW, Dec 30, (Reuters): A group of ten hardline Russian nationalist organisations unveiled a joint election platform today rejecting President Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms and demanding more rights for ethnic Russians.

The resurgence of Russian nationalism, coupled with an appeal to traditional communist values, could prove attractive to many voters frustrated at the failure of Gorbachev's reforms to revive flagging living standards.

The nationalists' programme, outlined by the conservative daily Sovetskaya Rossiya, accused authorities of being naive in cutting the armed forces and dismissed calls to bring back private property outlawed after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

The alliance, due to fight elections on March 4 in the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, also denounced television for carrying pro-Western propaganda and attacked "neo-colonial" joint bus-



Gorbachev

ness ventures with foreign partners.

The emergence of this Russian nationalist bloc appears a direct response to radical and separatist sentiments in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and other outlying Soviet republics, perceived by many Russians as directed against them.

Publication of its programme coincided with an appeal by the communist daily Pravda, marking the anniversary of the founding in 1922 of the Soviet Union, to defend the fragile unity of the Soviet state and ruling party against growing attacks.

"The platform expresses serious concern ... at the fact that existing

economic structures are being disrupted with the aim of introducing market mechanisms instead of modernising the existing structure," Sovetskaya Rossiya said.

"They (the ten) think concessions are being made to separatists and different kinds of left-radicals who are ready to break up the Soviet Union and sell our national treasures to Western partners."

The alliance, which includes the United Front of Workers of Russia as well as Yedinstvo (unity), an extreme right-wing group, concentrates much of its attention on greater rights for its giant republic, which is home to 143 million people.

Arguing that the Russian Federation is discriminated against in favour of outlying regions, the ten demand an end by 1991 to tens of billions of roubles (dollar) of subsidies they say are paid each year to other republics.

They want Russian representations to be set up in the republics to prevent discrimination against their fellow countrymen and demand "a modern army and law-protection organs," currency reform to flush out black-marketers, and an end to free-trade zones and other trappings of economic reform.

# Bulgaria almost disappeared!

SOFIA, Dec 30, (Reuters): Former Bulgarian communist leader Todor Zhivkov proposed in 1963 incorporating Bulgaria into the Soviet Union but then Krenin chief Nikita Khrushchev turned him down, a Bulgarian newspaper said yesterday.

Zhivkov took the rejection as an insult, Narodna Kultura said in an article headlined "How we almost disappeared from the map."

"If the meaning of Zhivkov's annexation idea verges on a betrayal of national interests," the article said.

Zhivkov was ousted last month after 35 years in power following popular pressure for the kind of reform sweeping the rest of the East bloc.

The paper said that in July 1963 Zhivkov proposed to the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee that it should send a letter to the Soviet party proposing an eventual merger.

The letter would suggest "the need to establish a closer link between the Soviet and Bulgarian economies with a view to their merger, and further on to a political merger," the paper said.

Zhivkov argued that Bulgaria's communist

development was inconceivable without the Soviet Union, that the two parties held identical Marxist-Leninist views and the countries had a similar history culture and language.

He was convinced the Bulgarian people would readily accept the idea "only if never occurred to him to consult the people," Narodna Kultura said.

Under Zhivkov, Bulgaria was always one of Moscow's closest allies among the Soviet bloc states.

The paper said its report was compiled from published reports and speeches and the accounts of participants in the Central Committee meetings at the time.

Khrushchev declined the suggestion of a merger in an "eloquently soft-spoken manner," the paper said. The Soviet leader said that at this stage Bulgaria should rather keep all its state bodies and maintain its sovereignty.

The following February the Central Committee decided it was not an immediate task but a matter for the future.



A visit to West

Several thousand East Berliners stand in a winding line on the 'Panser Platz' at the east side of the Brandenburg Gate to cross the border for a visit to West Berlin on Dec 29.

# Nigerian cabinet reshuffle

LAGOS, Dec 30 (Reuters): Nigeria's military President Ibrahim Babangida shuffled Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman to the Foreign Ministry yesterday and took charge of defence himself in the biggest shake-up since he came to power in 1985.

Babangida also appointed a new finance minister, dropped several cabinet members and appointed six new state governors, a statement from his office said.

The reshuffle increased the powers of the presidency and saw changes among the top echelons of the armed forces ruling council, Nigeria's ruling body of which Babangida is chairman.

It was in line with a decision by Babangida to carry out major administrative changes "to ensure a smooth and effective operation of government during the final phase of the transition" to civilian rule promised by 1992, the statement said.

# Women likely to dominate in doctorates

WASHINGTON, Dec 30, (AP): Women in the United States will earn more doctoral degrees than men by the year 2000, the US Department of Education predicted on Wednesday.

In a projection of educational statistics for the remaining decade of the 20th century, the department also said US elementary and secondary school enrollments will grow dramatically for the first time in years, and teachers will earn 14 per cent more.

"This publication will be a useful planning tool for our nation's governors, federal, state and local leaders and members of the business community," Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos said in a statement.

Women have been earning more associate, bachelor's and master's degrees than men for the past several years, but 1999 is expected to be the first year they get more doctoral degrees than men.

Men will continue their dominance of first professional degrees in such fields as medicine and law, according to the study entitled "Projections of Education Statistics to 2000."

Secondary and elementary school enrollment is expected to reach 49.5 million by the time classes begin in the fall of 2000, an increase of about four million students or nine per cent over the current school year. Enrollment has declined four per cent in the past 11 years.

The biggest shift will be in secondary schools, since the rise in enrollment reflects an increase in births that began in 1977.

# Poland strips reds of lead role

WARSAW, Dec 30, (Reuters): Poland has wrapped up its historic switch to democracy, stripping the Communist Party of its leading role and proclaiming itself "a democratic state ruled by law."

By a vote of 374-1 with 11 abstentions, parliament yesterday abolished constitutional clauses defining Poland as a socialist state, dropped the Stalinist title Polish People's Republic introduced in 1952 and restored the pre-war name, Republic of Poland.

In a further gesture of immense symbolism to Poles, it also gave back to the White

Eagle, the national emblem, the crown removed by the communists when they seized power at the end of World War Two.

Led by a jubilant Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the solidarity prime minister, parliamentary deputies stood emotionally to sing the national anthem after their vote swept away the trappings of Stalinism and capped a momentous year of change for Poland.

The vote made Poland the fourth East European country, after Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany to strip the

Communist Party of its leading role in the state.

It also deleted the first two chapters of the 1952 constitution that outlined the political and economic system as socialist, replacing them with articles defining Poland as a democracy.

"The Republic of Poland is a democratic state ruled by law and implementing the rules of social justice," a new first article of the constitution proclaimed.

Other new clauses established the right

to create political parties "on the basis of freedom and legality" and guaranteed freedom of economic activity for all, including private business.

The changes were pushed through hurriedly to bring the constitution in line with the spirit of economic reforms intended to make Poland in 1990 the first East European country to switch to a free market economy.

The Senate (upper house) yesterday approved a package of economic reforms voted by the Sejm (lower house) on Thursday.

# World News Roundup

## Europe

**Soviet miner denied US trip:** Soviet officials revoked an outspoken labour leader's exit visa Friday and prevented him from joining other coal miners who left for the United States on the personal invitation of the US ambassador.

The American Embassy quickly branded Moscow's explanation for the action "false and incomprehensible."

Sergei Maslovich, a leader of the recent 38-day coal strike in the Arctic Vorkuta region, said his exit visa was revoked "with no explanation" 30 minutes before he was to depart Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport with nine other miners on a visit sponsored by the US information agency.

US Ambassador Jack Matlock nominated the miners to participate in the Asia Visitors' programme on a monthlong trip that will feature unprecedented contact between Soviet and American labour leaders. (UPI)



V for victory

A Czech child on the shoulders of his father makes a V for victory sign after the election of Vaclav Havel for the presidential office in Czechoslovakia.

**Albania protests remarks:** Greece said Friday that Albania summed its diplomatic representative in Tirana to protest comments by the Greek foreign minister that human rights were lacking in the tightly controlled communist state.

An official announcement said that the Greek charge d'affaires was called to the Foreign Ministry in Tirana, the Albanian capital, on Thursday, for an explanation of why Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras had made the statement.

On Tuesday, Samaras commenting on events in Romania, said all nations should recognise the time had come for dialogue and human rights.

"And in the same way that Christmas is being celebrated in Romania today, I hope that soon we will be able to see the Greek Christian minority, the Greeks of Albania, celebrating Christmas in Albania," he said.

Samaras' remarks were criticised by Greece's Socialists and Communists who, along with the Conservatives, support an all-party government. (AP)

**Nuke plant unaffected by quake:** Three earth tremors on Saturday shook the area of Krsko in northwest Yugoslavia where the country's only nuclear plant is located, the

## Rocket inventor

# Oberth dies

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Dec 30, (AP): German scientist Hermann Julius Oberth, who worked with Werner von Braun to develop the first rocket jet, died yesterday at age 95.

Oberth died at a hospital in Nuremberg after a short illness, according to a statement from the Hermann Oberth museum in nearby Feucht.

At the age of 15, Oberth mathematically calculated and built a small model of a rocket motor described in Jules Verne's science fiction book "From the Earth to the Moon."

After high school and World War I service in the German infantry, Oberth studied medicine, aerodynamics and physics at universities in Munich, Goettingen and Heidelberg.

He submitted a thesis on rocket experiments for his doctorate, which was turned down as too cursory.

His news agency Tagtag reported.

Operation of the plant was apparently not affected by the tremors.

Tanjing said the first tremor, at 6:05 am (0505 GMT) measured four degrees on the Mercalli Scale, while the other two that followed were weaker.

A police source in Slovenia, where Krsko is located, told the Associated Press by phone that the 2-degree Richter Scale tremor did not cause the plant to be stopped.

**Bulgaria needs coalition:** Communist leaders said on Friday that Bulgaria needed coalition government and dropped a drive to suppress religious and ethnic minorities which prompted thousands of people to flee the country.

The party's central committee called an emergency Congress next month to speed reforms undertaken by new chief Vasil Mladenov in a flight from the legacy of disgraced former leader Todor Zhivkov.

But the official news agency BTA said some party members — mostly writers, film makers and intellectuals — were forming a break-away faction to oppose what they said was the party's abiding Stalinist complexion.

The party, pressed by a wave of strikes, organised by the country's mushrooming opposition groups, has already renounced its leading role and announced free elections by next June.

Mladenov also agreed this week to open immediate round-table talks with non-communists.

"The central committee gave its consent that in the course of the talks the Communist Party's representatives declare a readiness in principle for the formation of a broad-based coalition government," BTA said. (Reuters)

## America

**Bush's New Year's message:** Here are selections from President George Bush's New Year's day message, released by the White House this week during the President's Texas vacation:

"As we celebrate the promise of the New Year, it is most fitting that we pause to reflect on all we have achieved ... during the past 12 months. Our economy has remained strong and it has continued to grow, creating new jobs and greater opportunities ... the global triumph of democratic ideals, especially in Eastern Europe, and improvements in our relations with the Soviet Union have brightened the prospects for lasting world peace."

A year ago, President Ronald Reagan expressed his belief that the world was safer than it had been just 12 months before. He added, "I pray it will be safer still a year from now." Well, I believe it is. Today, we join in that same prayer and add our heartfelt hopes for a future marked by peace and prosperity for all mankind. ... (UPI)

**Robbing Peter to pay Paul:** The US Navy is "seriously considering" limiting

purchases of its prized \$1.2-billion Trident submarine to every other year in reaction to intense budget pressures for the new fiscal year, a senior official says.

The service also is proposing to put two of its four battleships in mothballs as it fights to retain at least 14 aircraft carriers.

President George Bush is scheduled to deliver his 1991 budget to Congress on Jan. 22, and he may be called upon to make the final calls on the controversial suggestions. (AP)

**Bomb probe focused on letter:** FBI agents worked Friday to identify the writer of a racially charged letter claiming responsibility for a deadly rash of mail bombings against federal judges and civil rights activists.

The letter threatened more assassinations "any time a black man rapes a white woman in Alabama, Florida or Georgia."

Brenda Wood, a news anchor at Waga-TV in Atlanta, received a letter Wednesday signed "Americans for a competent federal judicial system" that claimed responsibility for bombings that killed an Alabama federal judge and a Savannah, Ga., city councilman.

The FBI ruled the letter "authentic and related to the recent bombing attacks," including the discovery of unexploded bombs at an Atlanta federal courthouse and a Florida NAACP office. (UPI)

**Freighter kept afloat:** A Greek freighter was limping to Hawaii after its 20-member crew managed to keep the 400-foot (180-metre) ship afloat with pumps, the coast guard said.

Sailors aboard the scrap-metal carrier Bulks used four pumps and were working to get a fifth started in an effort to keep the ship from sinking, coast guard petty officer Dennis Hubbard said Friday night.

The ship, located some 800 miles (1,290 km) northeast of Hawaii, was making 6 knots while being escorted by the tanker Chevron Colorado, Hubbard said. (AP)

## Stroke

# Ellis, 67, dies

BOSTON, Dec 30, (AP): Alexander Ellis II, brother-in-law of President George Bush and a prominent businessman, died yesterday of a stroke. He was 67.

Ellis was married to Nancy Walker Bush Ellis, sister of the President. He had been hospitalized for the past two weeks at Massachusetts general hospital and had undergone an intestinal operation on Monday, said his son, Alexander III.

Bush was "very close to the family. He has been in touch constantly through this two and a half weeks," Alexander III said.

Ellis, a World War II veteran who was wounded at the Battle of the Bulge, was active in State Republican politics, serving as a state committeeman and a delegate to the 1984 Republican convention.

**Chun to testify:** Former South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan is to break his long silence on allegations of misrule as part of a deal designed to lay to rest a decade of turbulent politics.

Emerging from internal exile at an isolated Buddhist temple, Chun will appear before parliament on Sunday morning to testify on controversial events of his 1979-87 rule.

The testimony is the key part of an agreement reached two weeks ago between President Roh Tae-Woo and leaders of three opposition parties aimed at answering questions about alleged misdeeds under Chun.

On Friday, Chung Ho-Yong, a powerful ex-general implicated in the brutal suppression of a 1980 civilian uprising in the city of Kwangju, resigned from parliament and most of his public posts as part of the deal. (Reuters)

**U Nu under house arrest:** The military government of Burma placed aged former Prime Minister U Nu and 13 other politicians under house arrest, accusing them of treason for refusing to dismantle a 15-month-old parallel government, official radio said.



One dead

# Aftershocks rumble

One person died when the wall of the Kent hotel in the Newcastle suburb of Hamilton collapsed after an earthquake struck.

Battered residents of Australia's earthquake-stricken city got a second nasty scare when the first of expected aftershocks rumbled through the city's suburbs overnight, police said on Saturday.

The aftershock which registered 1.5 on the open-ended Richter scale was felt in the suburbs of Adamsdown and Charlestown at 8:13 pm yesterday and lasted about three seconds, seismologists said.

More than 150 people were left homeless by the quake, which measured 5.5 on the Richter scale and struck on Thursday, killing at least 10 people and injuring 170.

**Taiwan found liable:** The government of Taiwan is legally responsible for the acts of a military official who ordered the 1984 killing of a Taiwanese-American journalist, a federal appeals court has ruled.

The decision Friday by the 9th US Circuit Court of Appeals not only reinstates a \$200-million suit by the widow of journalist Henry Liu but also links the Taiwanese government to the actions of its defence intelligence chief, Vice Admiral Wong Hsi-Lin, who has been convicted in Taiwan's own courts.

"Wong's act was committed within the scope of his employment as director of the DIB (Defence Intelligence Bureau)," the court said. "We conclude that the ROC (Republic of China) is liable." (AP)

**Suit filed against Choi:** An opposition-controlled parliamentary committee decided Saturday to file a criminal suit against former President Choi Kyu-Hah for ignoring six summons to testify about his short-lived administration.

Choi briefly served as a figurehead president after the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee in late 1979. He was succeeded by strongman Chun Doo-Hwan, who, as an army general, seized power in an internal army coup.

Twenty-six governing party lawmakers walked out before the vote on Choi by a 58-member committee charged with investigating wrongs allegedly committed during Chun's seven-year authoritarian rule. The resigning lawmakers voted unanimously for the suit.

The suit must be endorsed by prosecutors. Choi could face a maximum prison term of five years on the charges of defaming the national assembly. (AP)

**No bombs found on airliner:** A bomb threat forced the diversion of a Chinese airliner headed for Beijing to the western Japanese city of Osaka on Saturday but no explosives were found, police said.

**U Nu under house arrest:** The military government of Burma placed aged former Prime Minister U Nu and 13 other politicians under house arrest, accusing them of treason for refusing to dismantle a 15-month-old parallel government, official radio said.

# Call to assuage Poland on borders

OSNABRUECK, West Germany, Dec 30, (AP): Parliament President Rita Süssmuth has called on the governments of both East Germany and West Germany to recognise Poland's western border as untouchable.

"Such a proclamation would greatly increase Poland's sense of security and remove fears" about talk of unifying Germany, Mrs Süssmuth was quoted as saying in Friday's edition of the Neue Osnabruecker newspaper.

West German leaders have said they have no claims to the territory lost to Poland after World War II, but they have declined to speak for an eventually reunited Germany.

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# Queen honours 947 notables

LONDON, Dec 30, (AP): Britain gave V.S. Naipaul a knighthood today, made actress Maggie Smith a Dame, and honoured the rescuers who worked in the wreckage of Pan Am Flight 103.

The colony of Hong Kong, to return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, also was heavily represented on Queen Elizabeth II's semi-annual honours list, which is compiled by the government.

The Queen carries out the investiture of the honour at a later ceremony.

Former New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, whose strong anti-nuclear stance was at odds with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's, was made a Companion of Honour, a prestigious order headed by the Queen and never numbering more than 65 members.

Lange, 47, resigned in August after five years as head of a Labour government, citing health reasons.

Naipaul, the 57-year-old Trinidad-born writer, was made a

Knight Bachelor. The author of "In a Free State," "A Bend in the River" and "Emigma of Arrival" came to Britain at age 17 on scholarship to Oxford University and has become one of this country's most important writers.

The honours entitles him to call himself Sir Vidiadhar, but his work always appears with his initials.

Descended from a high-caste Indian family that emigrated to Trinidad as indentured labourers, Naipaul grew up in a tightly knit Hindu family. This background is reflected in his writing about rootlessness, being an alien, even when visiting his ancestral home in India, which he described in "An Area of Darkness."

Maggie Smith, 55, one of Britain's finest stage actresses, and who won a US Academy Award for the film "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie," was made a Dame Commander of the Order of British Empire, the equivalent of a knighthood for a woman.

هكنا انت الما طر



## KUWAIT ... GULF

ARAB TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1989

### Death penalty proposed for drug smugglers

Draft law prepared

KUWAIT, Dec. 30. (Kuna): An Arabic newspaper has called for the death penalty to punish drug smugglers and traffickers. It said they "deserve more than death, because they fully realise the dimensions of their crime and know well its destructive effects on individuals, families and the society."

In its front-page editorial titled "Execute those criminals," daily Al Qabas has urged for a "daring law" that sentences "smugglers of poisons" to death by hanging to deter others from pursuing the same path.

The paper said that though the civilised world is gradually abolishing the death penalty and replacing it with rehabilitation and correctional jails, a drug trafficker is not worthy of any correction for his hideous crime.

It cited the examples of Egypt and Indonesia as countries which imposed the death penalty for smugglers and traffickers of narcotics.

The paper said that ignoring the problem does not mean that it does not exist. It also warned of the consequences of daily drug-related tragedies.

It urged the authorities to seek the heart of the problem and

impose the toughest punishment possible on drug traffickers.

A new draft law recommends the death penalty for certain drug related crimes, Dari Abdullah Al Othman, minister of justice and legal affairs said.

The draft law has already been endorsed by the Department of Legal Advice and Legislation and has been referred to the National Anti-Narcotics Commission recently formed for combating the spread of drugs, Othman said.

He added that the ministry is currently preparing a new draft law to regulate the penal code on drug-related crimes.

Speaking to a local daily, he said that crimes of a narcotic nature had escalated in the world and Kuwait had not escaped its share of this menace. This has made it imperative that stringent protective and punitive measures be instituted to eradicate this phenomenon, the official said.

The death penalty will be invoked on determining the type of drug, quantity of drugs involved, places where the drug is sold such as educational establishments and institutes and other aspects which cannot be viewed as mitigating, Othman said.



Health certificates

The Ministry of Health has awarded certificates to supervisors and nursing staff who took part in a refresher course held recently. Picture shows Assistant Undersecretary for Service Affairs Yousuf Al Ateqi handing over a certificate to one of the participants.

### Ja'far to retire in May

INFORMATION Undersecretary Abdul Aziz Mohammad Ja'far has expressed his desire to retire by the end of May next year, Kuna reported.

The report said that Ja'far has expressed his wish to retire to Information Minister Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al Hamad.

Ja'far began his career in 1946 as a teacher and worked his way up and became the assistant information undersecretary in 1964 and remained in office for

21 years, when he was promoted to the post of undersecretary.

Ja'far has contributed extensively to the field of information in the Arab and Islamic world. He is a founding member of the Arab Broadcasting Federation and the Islamic Broadcasting Federation.

Sheikh Hamad has commended Ja'far's devotion to duty and has wished him all the best after retirement.

### New info department

MINISTER of Information Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al Hamad Al Sabah has ordered the creation of four new departments in the ministry's foreign press division.

The departments will oversee the foreign relations, the international and Arab media. Print journalism has divided into two sections, the photography and the public relations.

## Sheikh Sabah welcomes Turkish-Bulgarian talks

Meeting on Jan 9

KUWAIT, Dec. 30. (Kuna): Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah today welcomed the upcoming Bulgarian-Turkish meeting scheduled to be held here on Jan 9.

Speaking to reporters, he expressed pleasure over the decision by the Bulgarian government yesterday allowing the Turkish minority in Bulgaria the freedom to choose names and practicing religious rites.

He also appeared happy for the reaction of Turkey to the Bulgarian step. "If this indicates anything, it seems there is com-

plete understanding between the Bulgarians and the Turks on the nature of the problem existing between them."

These positive steps, Sheikh Sabah stressed, paved the way for the success of the upcoming meeting in Kuwait, the second since Kuwait adopted to mediate between the two countries to end the crisis.

The first meeting was held on Oct 30 and was attended by the Foreign Minister of Turkey and Deputy Premier of Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Sabah said he will visit Jordan in the

nearest possible time at the invitation of his Jordanian counterpart Marwan Al Kasem.

He did not explain why he was invited to visit Jordan nor when he would visit Amman.

In another development, Sheikh Sabah received a message today from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati handed over by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Sadeki.

Sheikh Sabah did not disclose the content of the message but said it dealt with latest efforts of UN special envoy to the region Jan Eliasson who recently visited the area.

### Kuwait shows interest in Asian oil ventures

BANGKOK, Dec. 30. (Kuna): Kuwait's Minister of Oil Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah has stressed the importance of defending stable oil prices on the world market and expressed Kuwait's interest in oil investment in Asia.

Sheikh Ali's remarks came at a press conference he held at the conclusion of a visit to Bangkok,

after which he flew to Indonesia for oil co-operation talks.

The Kuwaiti official said stability of oil prices greatly helps the development of oil markets and meets consumers' interests.

Sheikh Ali also talked about possibilities of establishing Kuwaiti-Thai oil development ventures.

### Omani message

HH the Amir yesterday received at 10.30 am the advisor of Sultan Qaboos Bin Saeed of Oman, Dr Mubarak Bin Saleh Al Khuthairi, who handed over a message from Sultan Qaboos Bin Saeed to the Amir.

The meeting was attended by the Amir's Advisor Mohammad Suliman Sayed Ali and Oman's ambassador to Kuwait.

### Scholarships hiked for Kuwaiti students abroad

KUWAIT'S Minister of Higher Education Dr Ali Al Shamlan has approved higher scholarship payment for Kuwaiti students in Arab and foreign countries. This was disclosed by Higher Education Undersecretary Dr Mubarak Al Haroun.

The scholarships were hiked after reports were submitted by the cultural offices of Kuwaiti embassies in several countries, he said.

The embassies had been asked to study the progress of Kuwaiti students abroad and report their problems to the higher education council, he said.

Al Haroun said that Dr Ali Al Shamlan had asked cultural offices at Kuwaiti embassies to report on the situation of Kuwaiti students in accordance with the wishes of HH the Amir following his visits to Europe, Egypt and the US.

Haroun said that the Ministry of Education is seeking to encourage Kuwaiti students to join technical education by providing them with material and moral support and is also

seeking to develop applied education to meet local needs.

He said Kuwait University graduates have successfully occupied high posts both within Kuwait and abroad. However, where number of graduates having the same majors is large, there is some competition in obtaining high-paying jobs.

Kuwait University and the Public Authority for Applied Education & Training (PAAET) now follow the regulations of the Ministry of Higher Education. There is also an intention to annex the Higher Institute for Musical Studies and Higher Institute for Theatrical Arts to the PAAET. The ministry has set up a committee which is undertaking a study of its organisations structure and is expected to complete the study shortly, Haroun said.

Relevant authorities are studying the new site of the University City in Shidadiya area and construction of the project is expected to start in the second half of 1990, Haroun said.

### Bread subsidy stays

THE government subsidy on bread will not be lifted, said Bader Abdul Mohsen Al Mosa, managing director of the Kuwait Flour and Bakes Company.

Al Mosa was answering a query about a report to suspend government subsidies, which could have raised the price of bread.

The company has done a study to increase production and dis-

tribution to balance the demand and supply in the early 1990s.

He said the subject was never discussed. He said the company fulfils the needs of the domestic market and supplies outdated bread for animal feed to farms.

He said quick-selling toast, priced at 50 fils, is in great demand from people of all income levels.

### Bahrain honours teachers

By Yakub Razzaque  
Arab Times staff

ON the occasion of the annual Education Day in Bahrain a number of students and teachers from local schools were honoured for their achievement by the country's ruler recently.

The Amir, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, presented special awards and certificates to 166 outstanding students, teachers and long serving education staff in recognition of their progress at a ceremony held to commemorate the island's Education Day this year. The event, which formed part of the National Day celebrations, was

organised by the Ministry of Education at the West Riffa Secondary School for Girls.

The Amir congratulated the students on their top performance and reaffirmed his government's appreciation and support for the development of education in the country. Sheikh Isa described the students as "precious wealth" and added that they were a source of great contribution to the growth of Bahrain.

The Amir also praised teachers and education staff for helping students acquire knowledge and values.

Dr Ali Fakhri, Minister of Education, renewed Bahrain's pledge to eradicate illiteracy by the end of this century.

The Government has given top priority to develop education at all levels in recent years. Education received the second largest share of funds in the annual budget. A vigorous campaign has followed this to reduce illiteracy rates. Efforts have also been made to increase adult education, according to the Education Minister, the country's illiteracy rate exceeds 90 per cent.

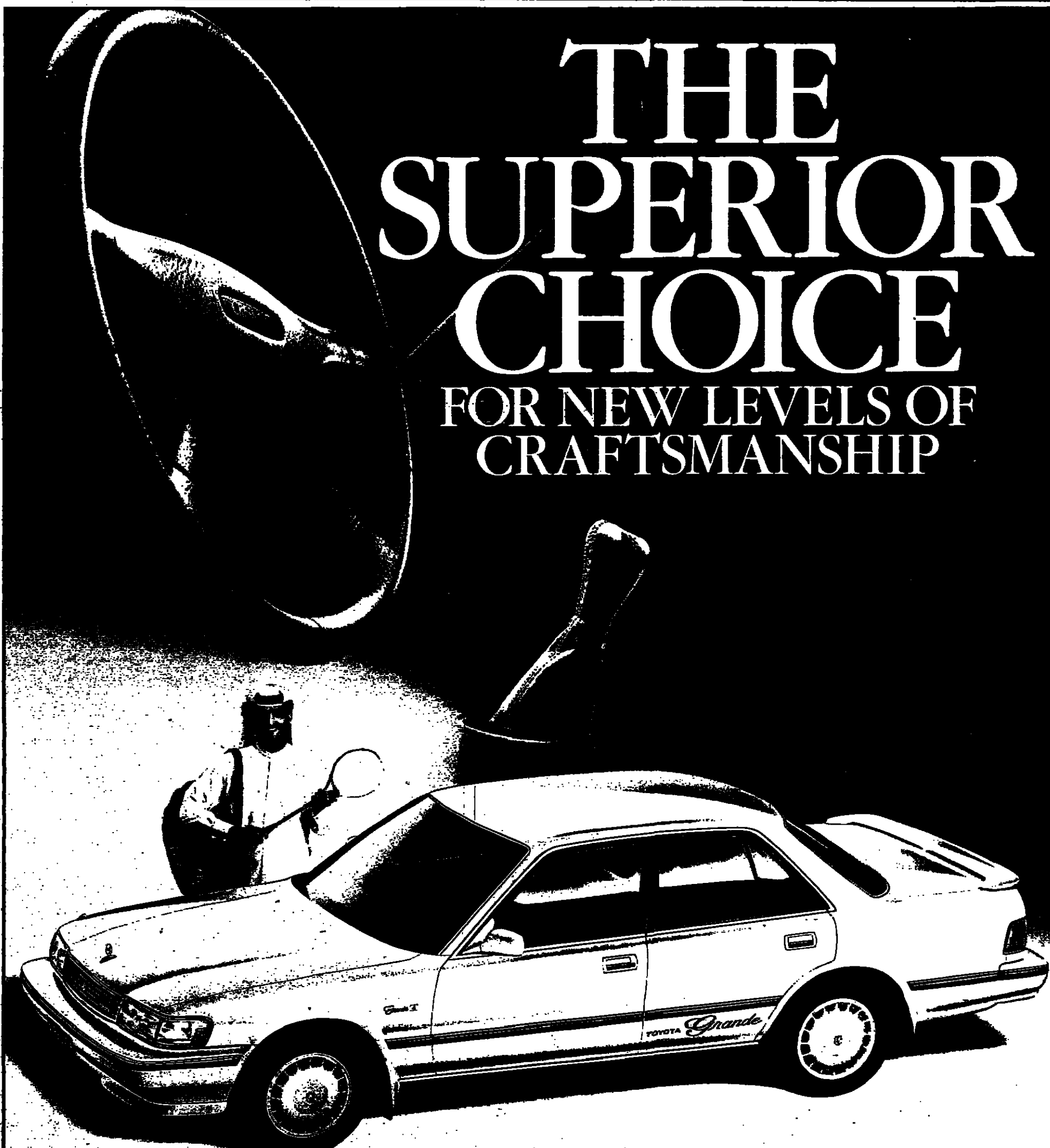
### Illegitimate children problem discussed

THE Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour has set up a committee to study the problem of illegitimate children living in welfare homes, Sayassah has learnt.

The committee has also studied a proposal to issue identity cards of these children as the first step to resolving their problems. Some of these children are sponsored and maintained by Kuwaiti families.

The committee, which is expected to submit a report shortly, comprises members from the ministries of Awqaf, Interior, Social Affairs and Labour and the Judiciary and Legislation departments.

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## EDITORIALS

## ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

ALWAYS remember that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other one thing — Abraham Lincoln, US President (1809-1865).

## US invasion of Panama

## Blow to Colombia drug traffickers

BOGOTA, (Reuters): The US invasion of Panama which ousted accused drug trafficker General Manuel Antonio Noriega also struck a blow against the Colombia cocaine cartels.

The military strike will deprive the drug barons of a money laundering centre and drug transit point as well as a possible refuge, police say. Noriega was indicted last year by two Florida grand juries on charges of accepting bribes to protect smugglers and cocaine shipments, laundering drug profits, and helping supply drug laboratories.

"I think that getting rid of Noriega has removed a link in the trafficking chain," military analyst Alvaro Valencia Tovar, a retired general, told Reuters.

"It also has a psychological impact because it follows closely after the shooting of Rodriguez Gacha," he added.

Jose Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, number two in the so-called Medellin Cartel, was killed in a shoot-out with police five days before the US invasion on Dec 20.

It was the biggest blow against the drug cartels since Colombia launched an anti-narcotics offensive in August.

Rodriguez Gacha had planned to flee to Panama after learning he was being followed by police, a police commander said.

Panama was part of Colombia until 1903, when the United States backed a secessionist revolt and in return took the rights to build the ocean-linking canal. The 270 km (155 mile) long jungle border has long served as a smuggling route.

National police director Major General Miguel Gomez Padilla told reporters that Panama served several functions for the cocaine barons. They will now find it more difficult to use Panama's Colon Free Trade Zone as an intermediate point to receive the chemicals needed to process cocaine.

Panama had been seen as a major money laundering centre for drug proceeds, though much of the cash was eventually deposited elsewhere. It was also a main staging post for cocaine passing through Mexico to the United States, the world's largest consumer of the drug, Gomez Padilla said.

Fugitive Medellin cartel leaders used Panama City in 1984 as the venue to meet Colombia's attorney general, Carlos Jimenez Gomez. They offered to repatriate \$3 billion a year in exchange for amnesty — a proposal that was spurned.

A US Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee report in April said Noriega once had a close relationship with the drug enforcement agency and he later shared his intelligence with drug traffickers.

The Bogota Government meanwhile said it had received no US proposal on a US air and sea blockade of Colombia's coast to combat drug smuggling.

## US - Guatemala drive angers peasants

CUILCO, Guatemala, (Reuters): Machineguns in hand, two Guatemalan soldiers crouched at the side doors of a helicopter as it flew over lush green mountains dotted with tin-roofed shacks. Flying close by, two small planes dropped herbicide on fields of opium poppies.

"This area is loaded with poppies," a US pilot shouted over the clatter of the helicopter.

On this mission the guns remained quiet. However, not infrequently the aircraft come under fire from the ground.

Officials say they are not certain whom to blame for the shooting — the opium growers or local farmers, who say the herbicide is poisoning their fields and killing their crops.

The planes, supplied by the US government under a bilateral agreement, are flown by US pilots and Guatemalan co-pilots. They use a US-made herbicide called glyphosate.

Peasants in the region, mostly Indian subsistence farmers, maintain that the chemical wipes out not just the opium, but their beans and potatoes.

US embassy spokesmen say the farmers are wrong. Although they don't rule out some damage to food crops very near poppy fields, they say the problem is not extensive and that the herbicide kills the opium plant but does not affect the soil.

A reporter aboard one of the helicopters saw herbicides twice dropped close to peasant homes.

"There's no way to do manual eradication," said US embassy spokesman James Dickmeyer. "The only way to go at the stuff is in the air."

He said the herbicide, made by the US-based Monsanto Co, is used by farmers in about 100 countries, including the United States.

Since early September, the herbicide has been sprayed on nearly 1,500 acres (600 hectares) of opium fields in northern Guatemala, near the Mexican border.

Typically, two turbo thrust planes, backed by two UH1H helicopters, swoop over the area for two to four hours a day, five days a week, according to US embassy officials.

However, not one of the scores of peasants interviewed during a recent visit to the zone had praise for it.

"The airplanes are drying our plants and killing our bees," said Cuilco mayor Alejandro Roblero Reyes.

The spraying programme, which began in 1987, was suspended for most of this year because of the attacks on the planes.

The opium problem here dates to around 1984, when Mexican growers began convincing Indian peasants to plant it and transport the gum to Mexico, where it is turned into opium, from which heroin is made.

Egypt-Syrian ties  
New but unpredictable chapter opened

CAIRO, (Reuters): The resumption of ties between Egypt and Syria, widely regarded as the two main Arab players in the Middle East conflict, has opened a new but unpredictable chapter in efforts to bring about Arab-Israeli peace.

Cairo and Damascus announced on Wednesday that they were restoring diplomatic ties, ending 12 years of strained and sometimes intensely hostile relations.

Until the uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories thrust the Palestinians into the centre-stage of Middle East politics, Arabs often said there could be no war or peace in the Middle East without both Egypt and Syria.

Analysts and Western diplomats said the resumption of ties, which follows a gradual rapprochement between the two sides since last May, should help resolve the conflict.

Led by Yasser Arafat, the PLO is already closely coordinating with Egypt moves to press Israel into direct talks with the Palestinians.

"I think it is going to help the peace process," Saeed Sonbol, editor of Al-Akhar newspaper, said of the rapprochement. "Because when all Arab countries are gathered together they can have one opinion."

But some said the implications were unpredictable — throwing up unanswered questions about Egypt's long-standing alliance with Iraq.

And for Israel, seeing its former wartime enemies reunited, it is not clear how the balance will tip between Egypt, the only Arab country to have made peace with the Jewish state, and Syria, its fiercest Arab enemy.

"I hope the influence will be from Egypt to Syria and not vice versa," Israeli minister-without portfolio Ehud Olmert told Reuters in occupied Jerusalem.

Egypt and Syria were the main Arab players in three Arab-Israeli wars but Israel traditionally could bank on divisions in the Arab world.

When it came to peace, Egypt acted alone, signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. For that, it was thrown out of the Arab League.

Egypt regained its place in the League in May. Libya is now the only Arab country not to have restored ties with Egypt, although Tripoli-Cairo relations are improving.

"The restoration of relations should bring Syria back into the peace process. I think we have in the Arab world now some kind of consensus about the necessity of peace," said Mahfouz Al Ansari, a columnist for the daily Al Gounhouriya.

Egyptian government sources said the immediate focus was on attempts to set up the first direct talks between Palestinians and Israelis in Cairo, a preliminary and so far unsuccessful effort in which Syria is unlikely to get involved.

"But our target is not simply a dialogue in Cairo. Our ultimate target is the peaceful settlement for the whole area," one government source said.

Western diplomats have also said rapprochement between Syria and Egypt might cause as much concern to Iraq as to Israel.

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Egypt and Syria were the main Arab players in three Arab-Israeli wars but Israel traditionally could bank on divisions in the Arab world.

When it came to peace, Egypt acted alone, signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. For that, it was thrown out of the Arab League.

Egypt regained its place in the League in May. Libya is now the only Arab country not to have restored ties with Egypt, although Tripoli-Cairo relations are improving.

"The restoration of relations should bring Syria back into the peace process. I think we have in the Arab world now some kind of consensus about the necessity of peace," said Mahfouz Al Ansari, a columnist for the daily Al Gounhouriya.

Egyptian government sources said the immediate focus was on attempts to set up the first direct talks between Palestinians and Israelis in Cairo, a preliminary and so far unsuccessful effort in which Syria is unlikely to get involved.

"But our target is not simply a dialogue in Cairo. Our ultimate target is the peaceful settlement for the whole area," one government source said.

Western diplomats have also said rapprochement between Syria and Egypt might cause as much concern to Iraq as to Israel.

Egypt backed Iraq in its Gulf war with Iran and both are members of the four-nation Arab Cooperation Council.

But relations have been strained recently over a dispute about maltreatment of Egyptian workers in Iraq.

Syria backed Iran in the Gulf war. Iraq backed Christian General Michel Aoun, Syria's arch-enemy in Lebanon.

opinion."

But some said the implications were unpredictable — throwing up unanswered questions about Egypt's long-standing alliance with Iraq.

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Sunday, December 31, 1989

ARAB@TIMES

## Images/89

## International



Some Romanians take cover from gunfire exchanges between the Romanian Army and pro-Ceausescu troops in the centre of Bucharest

## Cry freedom



An East German woman is kissed through a fence.

NEW YORK, (AP): Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power and his impact on the rest of Eastern Europe were the top news stories both of the decade and of 1989, according to more than 120 news organizations on six continents polled by the Associated Press.

The survey polled newspaper, radio and television and news agency subscribers of the Associated Press in 44 countries, excluding the United States. It asked to list what they viewed as the top 10 stories of the 1980s and of the past year.

In the decade poll, the Gorbachev story received 70 first-place ballots from the 121 ballots cast. Based on 10 points for each first-place vote to one point for each story rated in 10th place, Gorbachev earned 1,001 points.

Political changes in other East bloc countries were the No. 2 story of the 1980s with

first-place votes and 773 points. The growing problem of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome drew three first-place votes and 464 points for third place, and political turmoil in China was fourth with 386 points.

In fifth place, with 355 points, were the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union and other problems that plagued the atomic power industry. Other environmental problems, including the greenhouse effect, depletion of the ozone layer and loss of large area of rain forest, were the No. 6 story with 319 points.

The birth, banning and relegalization of solidarity as the East bloc's first free-trade union, along with the rise of Lech Walesa's influence, ranked seventh with 223 points. Afghanistan's civil war, including the Soviet Union's military intervention and pullout,

followed with 220 points.

In ninth place, with 199 points, were US Soviet relations, particularly the intermediate nuclear forces treaty signed by Gorbachev and former US president Ronald Reagan.

Rounding out the decade's top ten stories was the search for Middle East peace, including the Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt, the assassination of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and the Palestinian uprising, or "intifada".

In the poll of 1989's top stories, the opening of the Berlin Wall and the political upheaval in East Germany led the way, earning 883 first-place votes on 134 ballots and total of 1,070 points.

The second-rated story was China's crack-down on its pro-democracy movement, with seven first-place votes and 918 points. The changes that have altered the political landscape in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other East bloc countries were third, with 14 first-place votes and 897 points. Gorbachev's continued reform efforts, and problems with ethnic strife in several Soviet republics, were fourth, with 18 first-place votes and 833 points.

They were followed, in order, by: ■ The growing world-wide drug problem and accompanying violence, 319 points. ■ The uproar over Salman Rushdie's book, "The Satanic Verses," 260. ■ The Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, where civil war continues, 249.

■ The death of Iran's revolutionary patriarch, Ayatollah Khomeini, 232.

■ George Bush replacing Ronald Reagan in the White House, 222.

■ Solidarity's legalization in Poland and its impact on political reform there, 213.

Several other stories received strong support in the decade poll. The second 10, in order, were:

■ Khomeini's hard-line rule in Iran and his death.

■ The spread of the illegal drug trade.

■ The Iran-Iraq war, which disrupted oil supplies for much of the decade.

■ Poverty, including rising Third World debt and increasing homelessness.

■ Space including the American space shuttle Challenger disaster.

■ Terrorism, including the Western hostages held in Lebanon.

■ Reagan's eight years in office.

■ The British-Argentine war over the Falkland Islands.

■ Efforts to achieve Central American peace.

■ South African developments.

In the 1989 poll, the second 10 were:

■ South Africa and its continuing problems with apartheid.

■ The Palestinian intifada.

■ Namibia's transition to independence.

■ Third World debt and its accompanying problems.

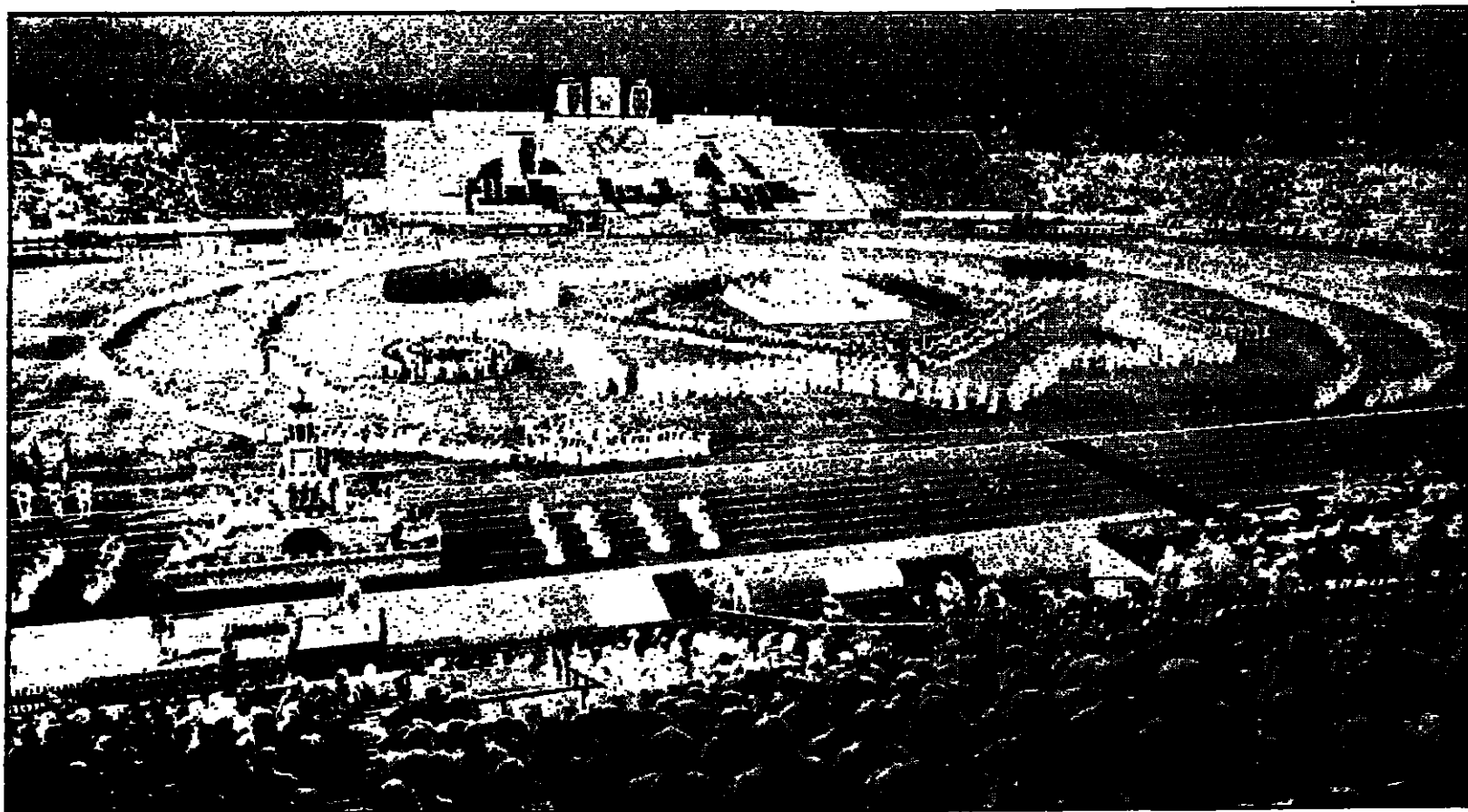
■ Disasters, including air crashes, earthquakes, storms and other natural calamities that killed thousands world-wide.



Vietnamese refugees cling to a barbed wire fence as they wait in a food line inside temporary housing in Hong Kong. As the number of the arriving boat people swelled to over 34,000 Britain began forced repatriation.



## Local



The opening ceremony of the Peace and Friendship Games.



Princess Diana at the Society for the Handicapped during the Royal couple's visit to Kuwait.

# Passage

By Diana Abou Halder

THE coming new year will witness world peace, a booming economy and the downfall of communism, according to predictions by Salmiya shoppers. It is tough to draw the line between predicting and wishful thinking. This is why Ghazi Abdullah, a Lebanese businessman predicted peace for his war-torn country. "I can see promising signs of peace in Lebanon. I hope peace will spread in the Middle East and the whole world," he says.

Tanja Bassal, an American optician is not so optimistic about the prospects for world peace. She expects more of what is happening now. "Communist countries are fighting their governments, the States is fighting Panama, the Lebanese are fighting among themselves," Tanja says shaking her head.

But her blue eyes sparkle when she thinks of the new addition to her family she is expecting three months into the new year. "I hope it is going to be a boy. I will call him Abdullah," she says.

Zakaria Sauma, a Lebanese salesman predicts a more prosperous local economy because of the measures announced by the government lately. He also predicts peace for Eastern Europe countries whose people will succeed in abolishing communism from their regimes.

On a more personal note, Ghassan Raphael, an Iraqi land surveyor, hopes that during the coming year he will meet the lady of his dreams. "She does not have to be beautiful. Mind is more important than looks," says the handsome young man. Ghassan also hopes that young men in Kuwait would be given more freedom and more access to entertainment facilities.

Marilyn Saeed, a Palestinian who is studying to become a secretary, predicts "a job with a very good manager." She also predicts that the dream of a Palestinian state will come true.

Peter Karmy, who is visiting Kuwait from occupied Jerusalem, dreams of the day when racial and religious segregation becomes a thing of the past all over the world. He is optimistic about finding a job in Kuwait. "Things are so bad in Jerusalem. I have been out of work for two years," he says.

Nidal Balbaisi, a Jordanian graphic artist, has a wide smile on his face. "I am very optimistic about everything because I have just learned that I got a

new job with Kuwait Airways," he says. He predicts a solution for the Palestinian problem during the next year.

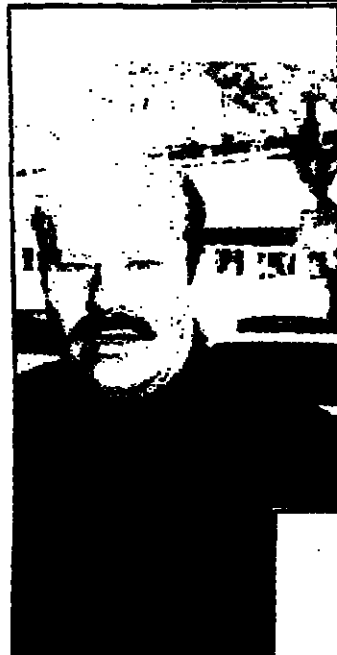
Issam Al Njeibi, a Saudi computer engineer, also predicts a solution for the Palestinian issue. "I expect an international conference to be held. The intifada will continue to be very effective during the next year especially if it receives more support," Issam says.

Troubles in India also enter the picture. They are foremost on Seema Srivastava's mind. She arrived in Kuwait two months ago to join her husband. "We have high expectations from the new government to solve the Kashmir and Punjab problems where innocent people are killed," Seema says.

Her husband, Virendra Kumar, agrees. He adds unemployment and high cost of living to the problems he wishes the new Indian government to solve. Kumar also wishes that he could obtain a Kuwaiti driver's licence next year.



Marilyn Saeed



Ghazi Abdullah



Seema and Virendra



Peter Karmy



Issam Al Njeibi



Rosanna Larroder



Tanja Bassal



Nidal Balbaisi

Seema Srivastava



Zakaria Sauma



Ghassan Raphael

# to promise

## Chronology



THE 1980s began in crisis: The crisis of the American hostages held in Iran, the crisis of Afghanistan, the crisis of striking shipyard workers in Poland. The decade is ending with the unexpected: The sight of communism's wall crumbling, of new powers rising in the world, of hostages still held.

Here is a chronology of the 1980s, years of tumult, disaster and accomplishment:

## 1980

Jan 4 — US President Jimmy Carter announced sanctions, including grain embargo and boycott of Moscow Summer Olympics, to protest Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

April — More than 125,000 exiles begin arriving in the United States from Cuba during boatlift operation between Cuban port of Mariel and Key West, Florida.

April — 24 US military operation to rescue 52 American hostages in Iran fails. Eight US servicemen killed when two aircraft collide in Iranian desert.

July 27 — Iran's exiled Shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, dies in Cairo.

Aug 14 — Electrician Lech Walesa leads strike at Gdansk shipyard to start Polish worker revolt against communist state. Eventually 10 million



## Left to right

A Kuwaiti folklore troupe performs in Paris, HH the Amir and President Francois Mitterrand drink to their friendship at a banquet in Paris and the Amir addresses the non-aligned summit in Belgrade.



## 1981

Jan 20 — On day Ronald Reagan inaugurated US president, American hostages freed after 444 days of captivity in Iran.

March 30 — Reagan seriously wounded in assassination attempt.

April 12 — Shuttle Columbia, world's first re-flyable spaceship, launched into space.

May 13 — Pope John Paul II wounded by gunman

as he greets visitors in St Peter's square in Rome.

June 7 — Israel launches air strike and destroys Iraqi nuclear reactor outside Baghdad. Israel said Iraq planned to manufacture plutonium for nuclear bombs.

Oct 6 — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is shot to death by Muslim extremists.

Dec 13 — Martial law declared in Poland.

(Continued on Page 9)

Arabic text: ١٩٨٩ / ١٢ / ٣١



Images/89

Local



Two Kuwaiti boys watch the pearl-diving competition launched to revive interest in Kuwait's past.



French President Francois Mitterrand greets the Amir in Paris, top; the Amir receives a gift from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, bottom and the Amir says his prayers with Malian President Moussa Traore in Bamako, Mali (right).



The Amir gets a warm welcome from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Good...

By Fathima Ahmed  
Arab Times staff

THE year 1989 which started placidly, and remained so for a better part, ended with a bang as concerted government efforts got under way to put Kuwait on a par with the rest of the world and remove the bitter taste of economic slump.

Kuwait stepped up the momentum to make sweeping reforms to jolt the economy from slumber as years of war weariness seemed to pale and relative peace prevailed in the Middle East.

The Kuwaiti leadership was intent on cleaning up home affairs even as Kuwait endorsed a proposed world pact on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and kept a high profile world-wide, and nearer home, called for a nuclear-free Middle East.

On top of the agenda was streamlining the inflow of migrant workers and initiating fresh economic and administrative reforms. Buoyed by a 2.9 per cent rise in public revenue in 1988/89, and tangible improvement in the stock market, the government announced a bold, fresh economic initiative outlining the aspirations of the country for the decade to dawn.

HH the Amir vowed to make "objective moves" to push the country from the 1980s to the 1990s decade. "The moves will affect all aspects of life — economic, social, political and others". And they do.

Kuwait maintained a high profile world-wide and scored a point when it was unanimously elected deputy chairman of the Nam summit held in Belgrade. Its election was seen by the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister as an honour that attests to the confidence placed by Nam in Kuwait's moderate policies.

HH the Amir's renewed appeal to "lift

colonialism of debts" to resolve the crisis of Third World debts at the Nam summit demonstrated the country's concern for problems of the developing world.

Kuwait played a prominent role in Arab League efforts to try and resolve the Lebanese crisis. Although much headway was made by bringing the Muslim and Christian clerics face to face in Kuwait, the efforts were superseded by an Arab tripartite committee.

HH the Amir's five nation tour in Africa and Europe, began with a visit to neighbouring Iraq. In Africa, the Amir visited Guinea, Mali and Niger.

In Baghdad, the Amir received an ostentatious warm welcome. An offshoot of the trip was the proposed 290-km water pipeline project to pump 500 million gallons of fresh water from Iraq to Kuwait.

A new phase in Franco-Kuwaiti relationship began after HH the Amir's visit to Paris in September. Two separate agreements on double — taxation and investment protection signed by Kuwait and France sealed the fraternal ties. It was also reported that Kuwait requested Mitterrand to use his influence with Tehran to implement fully the Security Council Resolution No 598.

Its humanitarian concern was apparent in Africa when Kuwait pledged \$11 million aid to set up hospitals, orphanages, mosques, housing for teachers and an institute for women's education.

Kuwait's role as mediator in the Turkish-Bulgarian feud over ethnic minority Muslims resulted in direct talks between the two countries. As chairman of OIC, the Amir assigned a two-man team to bring Turkey and Bulgaria for round-table talks. This eased the way for further negotiations to resolve the problem of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria. The Amir also made brief visits to Turkey and Bulgaria to discuss

the issue with his counterparts.

HH the Amir's visit to Cairo, the first by a Kuwaiti leader in 15 years, helped crystallise the growing friendship between the two countries. The Amir, who was given a tumultuous welcome in Cairo, held a dialogue on the ME peace process. Palestinian issue, Lebanese crisis and matters of regional interest. It was termed as significant by both the Kuwaitis and Egyptians and resulted in several trade and aid pacts. Kuwait granted a KD10 million loan for an iron and steel project, and another agreement dealt with trade and customs rules.

Kuwait repeatedly called for protection of human rights in occupied lands time and again, supported the intifada (uprising) and protested against acts of provocation like laying the foundation stone of a Solomon Temple inside the Al Aqsa Mosque, the third holiest shrine in Islam.

As a humanitarian gesture, groups of Lebanese who suffered serious injuries in strife-torn Lebanon were flown to Kuwait for treatment.

Security remained paramount. And the Amir stated that "Kuwait will not fall prey to enemies." Forty American FA-18 super fighters are to become the cutting edge of the Kuwaiti defence force in the mid-1990s under a multi-billion dollar programme aimed at making the country the Gulf's second Arab power after Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait's biggest arms coup was the FA-18s \$1.8 billion deal with the US. As part of a massive defence buildup, Kuwait also bought military hardware from the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Egypt, Pakistan and South Korea. Kuwait has bought fighters and tanks from Britain, armoured cars from Egypt, ordnance from Pakistan, and missiles from both the US and Soviet Union.

Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf has said Kuwait will maintain maximum vigilance and remain alert until Iraq and Iran sign a peace treaty. Kuwait also upgraded diplomatic ties to an ambassadorial level with Iran.

On the domestic front, the government has formed a panel of experts to monitor economic revival, one of the first signs of its seriousness. It was also visible in moves like the issuance of visit visas to businessmen at the airport, a practice that was promised in the economic reforms, and implemented within weeks on the directives of HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah.

Another crucial action was to write off debts of small investors amounting to up to KD250,000. Such debts constitute about 2.5 per cent of total debts and involve 54.2 per cent of total debtors. The first phase of the "Difficult Debt Clearing Programme", to be implemented by Jan 31, 1990, deals with debts classified as "irregular" until Sept 30, 1989.

Some vital recommendations have been made to revise several laws, including rents, tenders and sale to reactivate the sluggish private sector. Recommendations have also been made to take "serious measures" to negate the adverse effects of the accumulated budget deficits, amounting to KD6 billion.

The government envisaged a bigger role for the private sector and urged the state to rebuild a local industrial base by encouraging local products. Investing in joint-ventures with foreign collaboration have been proposed.

The emphasis is on privatisation, nationalisation and Kuwaitisation. Sheikh Saad also stated that the economic reforms were open to revision, indicating the government's flexibility in implementing the programme. Sheikh Saad also vowed to cut red tape and

delays by "chasing all elements" (bureaucrats) who damaged the reputation or distorted the image of the government.

The government showed a resoluteness to get tough with everyone — from traffic violators to illegal residents and drug peddlars. Twenty expatriates who jumped the red signal were deported to show that the authorities meant business. No pardon for drug smugglers, said the government, and proved it.

The State Security Court sentenced 22 people to terms ranging between five to 15 years for plotting to topple the government.

Sheikh Salem, in an interview with Kuna on March 1, admitting there was a "measure of fundamentalism" said it did not lead to "violence". Expatriates, who were considered to pose a danger to society, were declared to be harmless. "Non-Arab expatriates are too small a group to pose a danger and they are employed in unimportant jobs," said Sheikh Salem.

In 1989, Kuwait redefined its concept of super-welfare state in a precocious policy shift that might end many free public services and drastically alter the character of expatriate manpower. Cuts in spending and withdrawal of some free services seemed to be pragmatic steps to discourage waste. First came the KD2 airport tax followed by private room fees at hospitals. Garbage collection fees and the introduction of a nominal charges for medical care are in the offing.

The government is also toying with the idea to hike electricity charges, which are currently the lowest in the world at four fils per unit. A proposal is under study to charge a "maids' tax" to discourage influx of unproductive, unskilled labour.

The Labour Law, revised in March 1989, was strictly aimed at regulating movement of foreign workers in the private sector and

curbing the influx of surplus manpower. Non-Kuwaitis, it was announced, formed 72 per cent of the population. A proposed "selective immigration policy," and stricter controls, were some of many measures to reduce the wide gap between national and foreign manpower. As nationals form only 14 per cent of the total workforce, Kuwaitisation remained a top priority and development of national manpower resources acquired renewed importance. The government spent nearly KD 1.2 billion on administrative reorganisation and manpower development.

At home, royal fervour reached a peak during the visit of Prince and Princess of Wales in March. Protocol took a back seat as Charles and Diana were mobbed, much to the chagrin of the royal security personnel. But their visit did add a touch of much needed glamour.

The Charles and Diana visit was one of several by heads of state from Somalia, Egypt, China, Nicaragua, Somalia, Gambia, Djibouti, Sudan, Oman and Palestine.

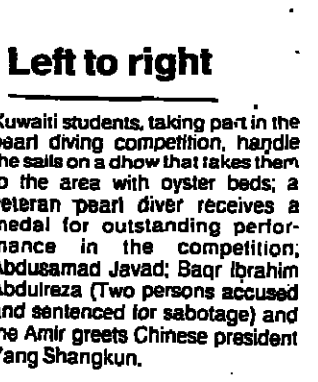
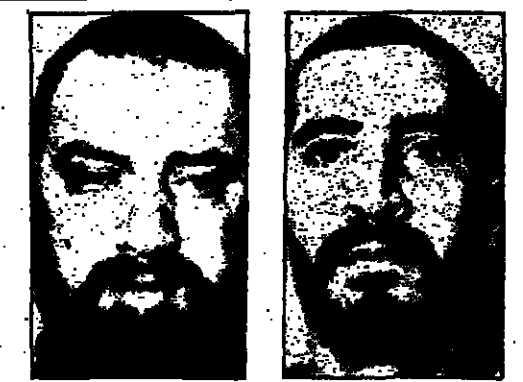
Kuwait says farewell to the 1980s decade after consolidating friendly ties with several nations. This culminated in the prestigious Peace and Friendship Games grouping more than 1,200 sportsmen from 45 OIC states.

Despite the troubles Kuwait faced in the mid-1980s, the decade saw the country's resilience as it grew in world stature from a mere vital oil exporting country to a nation that won much respect for its consistent moderate and pragmatic policies.

Kuwait enters the 1990s with confidence and a blueprint to streamline the economy in a flexible package that seems promising enough. The idea is to bring back the lustre lost as an offshoot of the Gulf war years. Only time can tell the success of such progressive policies.

getting better

Chronology



- (Continued from Page 8)
- 1982**
- Apr 22 — Argentina invades British-held Falkland Islands. Fighting costs more than 1,000 lives before Britain recaptures islands June 14.
- June 6 — Israel invades southern Lebanon, site of Palestinian guerrilla strongholds.
- Aug 21 — Sept 1 — Palestine Liberation Organization forces pull out of Beirut.
- Sept 14 — Bomb blast kills newly elected Lebanese president Bahatur Gemayel. Gemayel's brother Amin succeeds him.
- Sept 16 — 18 Some 600 Palestinians are massacred in Beirut refugee camps by Lebanese Christian militiamen allowed in area by Israeli authorities.
- Sept 24-30 — French, Italian and US peacekeeping forces arrive as Israeli Army withdraws from Beirut.
- Nov 10 — Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev dies.
- Dec 2 — Retired dentist Dr Barney Clark, an American, becomes first recipient of permanent artificial heart. He lived 112 days.
- 1983**
- April 18 — US embassy in Beirut destroyed by truck bomb and 63 people die, including 17 Americans.
- Aug 21 — Former Philippine Sen Benigno Aquino assassinated in Manila as he returns from three years of US exile.
- Sept 1 — Korean Air Lines Flight 007 shot down in Soviet airspace over Sakhalin island by Soviet fighters, killing all 269 people aboard.
- Oct 5 — Nobel peace prize awarded to Solidarity's Walesa.
- Oct 22 — "No nukes" demonstrations across United States and Europe to protect planned deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.
- Oct 23 — Truck bomb explosions at US and French compounds in Beirut kill 241 marines and 58 compounds in Beirut.
- Oct 25 — US troops invade Caribbean island of Grenada, oust leftist leadership.
- Nov 23 — Soviets walk out of arms control talks, protesting deployment of new missiles in Western Europe.
- Dec 20 — PLO mutiny forces evacuation of leader Yasser Arafat and 4,000 followers from last stronghold in Lebanon.
- 1984**
- Feb 9 — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov dies. Kon-
- (Continued on Page 10)



**International**


Imelda Marcos stands beside the casket of Marcos in their Honolulu home.



Philippine President Corazon Aquino holds a press conference telling rebel troops to "surrender or die."



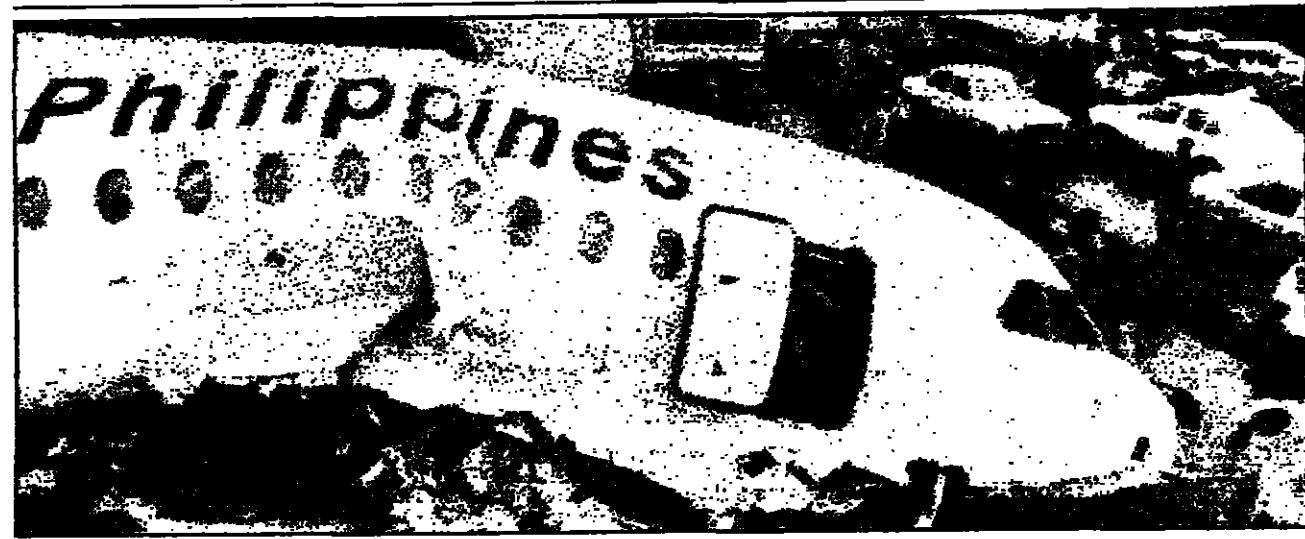
Rebel Filipino soldiers give the "V" for victory and time-out signs after surrendering to government troops in Manila.



An unidentified Chinese demonstrator beaten by troops near Peking's Great Hall of the People.



Wang Weilin, 19, takes a stance on the Avenue of Eternal Peace to halt a convoy of military tanks brought into the Chinese capital to crush a pro-democracy movement. He was detained and has not been heard of since.



A Philippine Airlines Bac-111 jet ploughs into a Manila highway.

# Pacific brim

**HONG KONG, (AP):** Asia, the world's most vibrant region in the 1980s, faces the tricky task in the coming decade of maintaining its double-time march toward prosperity while grappling with a potential crisis of leadership.

Political stars of the 1980s, such as Deng Xiaoping in China and Corazon Aquino in the Philippines, soon may exit from the world stage and leave uncertain futures for their countries. Both countries had spasms of political violence in 1989 that cast doubt on their chances for economic progress.

Other focuses of attention include the economic emergence of Vietnam, greater regional co-operation in Asia, and the fate of Hong Kong as it switches from British to Chinese sovereignty.

Asia has plenty to be proud of as the 1980s draw to a close. Japan has the world's No. 2 economy after the United States, and the four "little dragons" — South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore — have scored dizzying export-led growth that averaged 9 per cent annually in the past generation.

Further economic growth seems assured for Japan, which is sitting on a large pool of capital for investment in factory expansion.

Much of Japan's plant and equipment investment is going into new technology and labour-saving automation, ensuring Japan will remain highly competitive, says Fuji Research Institute

Corp. Fuji predicts that as the United States continues to demand that Japan open its markets, "there is a strong possibility that the (trade) surplus will gradually shrink over the next three or four years."

The "little dragons" know that past economic formulas are outdated. Rising wages mean that labour-intensive, low-technology factories must give way to more advanced industry and services.

In Taiwan, factories making computer chips are replacing shoe and textile plants.

The region's basic manufacturing base has begun shifting toward Southeast Asia, where a second generation of "little dragons" is coming to life with cheap and plentiful labour.

Thailand has become the region's most dynamic economy, says Miron Mushkat, chief regional economist for Baring Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd. Annual growth rates are expected to continue in the 5 per cent to 10 per cent range.

Much of the capital fuelling growth in Southeast Asia is from cash-rich Japan and Taiwan. Japanese aid to Thailand, for example, was \$859 million last year, up from \$48 million in 1985.

As Southeast Asia develops, communist Vietnam may emerge as the continent's next economic frontier. With Hanoi's announced pullout of troops from neighbouring Cambodia, Western aid

and investment could pour in to what has been one of the world's most impoverished economies.

"Vietnam will take off in a flurry" once the United States drops its trade embargo, says Robert Broadfoot, managing director of Hong Kong-based Risk Consultancy Ltd.

Markets for Vietnam and other expanding Asian economies will increasingly be within the region, particularly if Europe becomes a more difficult trade partner after the common market unifies in 1992.

That has triggered talk about increased regional co-operation. Foreign and trade ministers from 12 Pacific rim countries, including the United States, recently met in Australia to discuss the issue.

The ministers agreed to act together to secure international trade reforms but ruled out the formation of a trading bloc to counter restrictions that may come from the European market.

But greater co-operation may not be feasible. "Asia is very fragmented. It lacks strong political leadership" needed to "sustain and galvanize a regional movement," Mushkat said.

Perhaps the greatest challenge facing Asia in the 1990s is a potential crisis of national leaderships.

In China, jockeying already has begun to head the post-Deng Xiaoping era.

Deng, 85, recently retired from his last Communist Party post and has tried to rally support for party

chief Jiang Zemin as his heir apparent. But Jiang's power base remains weak and it is not clear who will rule once Deng dies.

The leaders of China's 1.1 billion people in the 1990s will face enormous obstacles such as corruption, rising unemployment, and lack of raw materials and energy. They also will have to contend with aspirations for political change that exploded into the open during the crushed pro-democracy movement.

The future of Deng's decade of market-oriented economic reforms, under which China's economy staged a remarkable recovery after the ruinous 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, is particularly murky.

"To get rich is glorious" was the phrase that moved the masses in the 1980s. It has fallen out of favour with the ascendancy of ideological hard-liners.

In the Philippines, rebel soldiers launched a violent coup attempt on Dec 1 but failed to knock President Corazon Aquino out of office. Over 70 people were killed in the fighting. Aquino has vowed not to seek re-election when her term expires in 1992, but no strong candidate has emerged as her heir apparent on the politically fractured archipelago.

Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed

and Indonesia's President Suharto are strong leaders who also may leave the scene in the coming years.

One territory almost assured of a rough decade is Hong Kong, which Britain will hand over the China in 1997.

Fewer and fewer of the colony's 5.7 million people have faith in communist China's promise that Hong Kong can maintain its capitalist lifestyle for 50 years, particularly after the suppression of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing.

The government, in estimates often criticized as too conservative, believes 42,000 people will emigrate in 1989 and another 55,000 will leave the following year. Many highly educated workers are among the emigrants, leading to a damaging "brain drain."

Two of the other "little dragons" — Taiwan and South Korea — show promise for furthering what Mushkat calls "the slow and painful process" of democratic change in Asia, which has a long history of authoritarian rule.

The ruling Nationalist Party is slowly giving up its monopoly on political power in Taiwan, allowing a legal opposition to contest elections for the first time Dec 2.

But Taiwan may experience some social instability because of a problem also faced by South Korea and Japan — a population that has not seen

its standard of living increase as quickly as national wealth.

Property prices have skyrocketed in Taiwan, making home purchase difficult for the middle class. Crime has increased to the point where sales of luxury foreign cars have fallen sharply because businessmen say the vehicles make them blackmail targets.

In Japan, the average person lives in cramped housing, endures a long commute and pays prices 20 per cent to 30 per cent higher than in other industrial nations.

In Southeast Asia, the 1990s will begin with a number of thorny security issues, including the Cambodian civil war, in which the genocidal Khmer Rouge is among several groups fighting for power. But perhaps the most interesting security question will be what Tokyo does to protect its growing economic interests in the region.

Washington, meanwhile, will be negotiating the future of six US military bases in the Philippines, whose lease expires in 1991. The renewal may be more contentious because US Air support helped Aquino put down the December coup attempt.

"I don't think the United States will be able to continue to be the defence umbrella of Asia to the extent that it has been," he said.

# Perils and Promise

**Chronology**


(Continued from Page 9)

stantin Chernenko named to replace him four days later.

Feb 26 — Reagan orders withdrawal of American forces from Beirut.

May 7 — Moderate candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte elected president over ultra-conservative rival in civil war-torn El Salvador.

June 4 — 7 Indian troops storm Golden Temple in

Amritsar, Sikh shrine, to drive out militants responsible for terror campaign. More than 1,200 people die in assault.

July 29 — Summer Olympics begin in Los Angeles despite Soviet-led boycott of 14 nations.

Oct 23 — The airing of BBC footage of 3-year-old drought in Ethiopia results in outpouring of charitable contributions. Famine kills more than 1 million people.

Oct 31 — India's prime minister Indira Gandhi

assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards in revenge for Golden Temple attack. Her son Rajiv Gandhi succeeds her.

Dec 3 — Leak of deadly methyl isocyanate gas at Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, kills 3,400 people, injures 20,000.

**1985**

Feb 16 — Israeli Army begins withdrawal from



Lebanon.

March 10 — Soviet leader Chernenko dies. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, youngest politburo member, named leader the next day, ushering in era of "glasnost" and "perestroika."

March 16 — Associated Press correspondent Terry Anderson kidnapped in Beirut. By end of decade, eight Americans are held, Anderson the longest.

May 24 — 25 Cyclone roars ashore in Bangladesh,

**Left to right**

A S.Korean member of parliament Ahn Chan-Wi hits an opposition MP, Lee Won Bae on the chin; relative stand by Andrei Gromyko's body; a couple grieve after the Hillsborough disaster and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is greeted by Erich Honecker.



killing 11,000 people.

May 30 — In most prominent of series of espionage cases, John Anthony Walker, retired navy communications specialist, is arrested for passing secret documents to Soviets.

June 6 — Body believed to be that of long-sought diabolical Nazi doctor Josef Mengele exhumed in Brazil.

June 14 — TWA Flight 847, on flight from Athens to Rome, hijacked to Beirut. Hijackers kill a US

Navy diver and hold 39 hostages for 17 days.

June 23 — Bomb explodes on Air-India Flight 182 off Irish coast, killing all 329 people aboard.

July 13 — Rock's biggest names stage Live Aid concerts in London and Philadelphia, raising \$85 million for African famine relief.

Aug 12 — In decade's worst air disaster, Japan Air Lines 747 crashes near Tokyo, killing 520.

(Continued on Page 11)

JY 12/31/89



International



West Berlin citizens climb the Berlin Wall in front of the Brandenburg Gate.



A West German woman hugs her cousin for the first time in decades at one of the crossing points from East into West Germany.

# About... face

**WARSAW (UPI):** Like a hurricane gathering wind, the revolution that took a decade to reach fruition in Poland roared across the rest of Eastern Europe in 1989, bringing with it the prospects—and the pitfalls—of democracy.

Only Romania, the one-time maverick of the East bloc, and tiny isolationist Albania flatly refused to heed the call for political and economic reforms launched in 1985 by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But with the imminent demise of communism, which held a four-decade monopoly over the 130 million people of Eastern Europe, came many of the evils Marxists always warned about: inflation, poverty, the threat of unemployment and, most of all, uncertainty about the future.

"We breathe freedom like air," said Malgoszata Majewska, a teacher at Warsaw University. "But I think I speak for all of my colleagues when I say we have a real fear of what the new year might bring."

If any single event in 1989 could be listed as the linchpin that heralded the East bloc's decisive break with Soviet-style rule, it was the June 4

parliamentary elections in Poland.

It took 10 years of often violent confrontation to accomplish the transformation in Poland, which always was the most troublesome Warsaw Pact ally. It is a country Stalin once described as fitting communism "like a saddle fits a cow."

But once the freedom train began moving, it took about 10 months for Hungary to jump aboard, 10 weeks for East Germany and, in what has been dubbed "the Velvet revolution," 10 days for Czechoslovakia.

In the first partially free elections in 40 years, Poland's Communist Party candidates resoundingly were tossed out of office. It was a blow so humiliating that even the independent Solidarity trade union, accustomed to a decade of underground and above-board opposition, floundered for a few weeks over what to do next.

Then, in a brilliant manoeuvre, the indomitable Lech Walesa coaxed two minor political parties formerly allied with the communists into a ruling coalition that produced the first postwar non-communist government in the East bloc, under

Solidarity Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

Despite predictions a Solidarity government wouldn't last more than a few months, it has brought a stability lacking in the decade since martial law was imposed in 1981 to crush the independent movement.

In the past, price hikes by communist authorities sparked protests. Since the new Solidarity government, Poles grudgingly have accepted a series of debilitating price hikes that have put meat and other basic goods in the stores. But the cost is unaffordable to many.

Solidarity's three most famous personalities—Walesa, Mazowiecki and parliamentary leader Bronislaw Geremek—recently went on nationwide television to once again ask citizens to be patient and to tighten their belts a little more.

In Hungary, the transformation from Communist Party rule began in May 1988 with the ouster of Janos Kadar, who Moscow installed as leader after the Soviets crushed the 1956 Hungarian uprising. That failed revolution deeply scarred all Hungarians, hundreds of thousands of whom fled to the West.

Kadar was replaced by Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, who initiated a series of tough economic reforms but failed to carry out the necessary political changes.

In February, politburo member Imre Pozsgay seized the initiative by declaring 1956 a popular uprising, not a "counterrevolution" as the Communist Party had preached for years.

After much internal pickering, the party went along with the dogmatic change. Such dogma may seem like nothing more to Westerners than a quaint, but the change hit yoke-bound Easterners like an earthquake.

It opened the way for what perhaps was the most emotional day of a climactic year in Eastern Europe: the reburial of Imre Nagy, the leader of the failed revolution who had been hanged for treason and dumped in an unmarked grave.

It was a day for the national come to terms with its past. It was a gut-wrenching catharsis for Hungarians who have endured four ruthless regimes since World War I, a period in which every family has tales of torture, persecution and even death.

In a tearful ceremony on Heroes Square attended by more than a million people, Hungarians joined hands and pledged, just as they had done in 1956: "We shall realize the legacy of the revolution.... we swear that we shall never, ever be prisoners."

In October, the Communist Party voted itself out of existence and re-emerged as a socialist party based on democratic principles.

On Oct. 23, Hungary became the first nation to formally break from the Soviet-style political monopoly system, declaring itself a republic with a multi-party democracy. Even Yugoslavia, which broke from Moscow in 1948, retained one-party communist rule.

But Hungarians, who enjoy the most bountiful selection of consumer goods in the bloc, look ahead to a year that could bring a serious decline in the standard of living and possibly even shortages, according to a parliamentary report.

Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth recently announced that the economic reforms planned for 1989 failed to take hold. The New Year will bring the closure of at least 50 major unprofitable enterprises, boosting unemployment into the hundreds of thousands.

"I'm thinking of giving it all up," sighed Andras Kovacs, who opened a car repair shop in March. He is plagued by government restrictions, vandalism and even fellow citizens jealous of the grass he planted around the borders of his property.

"I've worked for 20 years to have what I have," he said. "But the red tape is still here, the people have no money and the morale of the country has sunk so low I can't really do what I want."

East Germany's catharsis, in turn, was forced by Hungary's decision Sept. 10 to open its borders with Austria. Hundreds of thousands of East German tourists-turned-refugees flooded into West Germany.

A month later, the "German revolution" surfaced when a group of people stood outside East Berlin's Palace of the Republic chanting, "Gorbachev help us"—a reference to Gorbachev, who was inside the glittering building at an official ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Within hours, thousands of protesters joined the demonstration. Within days, similar protests erupted across the country, drawing up to a million people.

The pressure was too great for the hardline regime. Long-time leader Erich Honecker, who was ill, resigned.

The East German government opened its frontiers to the West Nov. 9. The hated Berlin Wall, erected in 1961 under Honecker, was breached. Joyful Germans, East and West, danced on the Brandenburg Gate that straddles the artificial

dividing line through the city.

As more crossing points were chopped into the wall during that first jubilant weekend, more than 4 million East Germans crossed into West Germany. Most stayed for only several hours just to see what many had never been allowed to see before. The flood of permanent refugees dwindled to a trickle.

The top party leadership was purged and repurged in a series of emergency meetings of the central committee. Hans Modrow, a moderate party official from Dresden, emerged as the new prime minister.

It was clear from the meeting of the special party congress Dec. 9 that the government would lead the country, not the fractured Communist Party under its third leader in two months, lawyer Gregory Gysi.

In Czechoslovakia, once again, the time frame for revolution was compressed exponentially. The revolt was touched off by a police attack the night of Nov. 17 on students taking part in a state-approved demonstration.

They had veered from their assigned path and headed for Wenceslav Square, the physical as well as symbolic centre of Czechoslovak agitation for democracy.

The violence galvanized both students and their parents, many of whom were students 21 years ago during the heady "Prague spring" of reforms under Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek.

Mindful of what happened afterwards—the brutal "normalization" process under which Dubcek's replacement, Gustav Husak, presided over the expulsion of hundreds of thousands from the party and their jobs—the parents joined their children on the streets.

Night after night, Wenceslav Square was packed with hundreds of thousands of protesters.

"We want democracy for Christmas," they chanted, politely but firmly.

They demanded a return to the democratic ideals of the Czechoslovak state that was created in 1918 after World War I. It fell as a result of Britain's appeasement to Hitler two decades later.

As students and artists announced a strike, more than a dozen opposition groups formally created "Civic Forum," a group led by playwright Vaclav Havel to voice the people's dissatisfaction with their leadership.

Within a mere 10 days, in what Havel dubbed "the Velvet Revolution," most of the Communist Party politburo had resigned and the government agreed for the first time to speak with the opposi-

tion.

That was followed in quick order by Parliaments decision to eliminate the party's constitutionally guaranteed monopoly on power and to create the nation's first government dominated by non-communists since the communist takeover in February 1948.

Once again, the victors were caught somewhat unprepared to take over from the vanquished.

The new foreign minister, Jiri Dienstbier, a prominent journalist before he was sacked after the Prague spring, couldn't start work until five days after he was confirmed. The reason: there was nobody to take over his old job as stoker at one of the Prague power substations.

In Bulgaria, the flint that ignited the reform movement was a European environmental conference in November that drew international attention to a previously obscure opposition group, Ecoglasnost.

Other opposition movements quickly joined Ecoglasnost in the spotlight and the Bulgarian government, anxious for a successful conference and leery of further scrutiny of its human rights record, pledged to let the groups prosper after all the delegates went home.

The protests quickly grew into massive demonstrations of tens of thousands of people demanding the ouster of the country's autocratic leader, Todor Zhivkov.

After his ouster at a Nov. 10 Communist Party meeting, the new party and state leader, Peter Mladenov, vowed to hold free elections by May of 1990, joining East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the path to democracy.

In Yugoslavia, attempts at reform were stymied in 1989 by ethnic conflicts that have swept the country to the brink of civil war.

In a worsening power struggle, leaders of Slovenia, the wealthiest and most liberal of Yugoslavia's six republics, advocate a multi-party system and a federated system of government. But leaders of Serbia, the biggest and most populous state, are demanding a centralized federation controlled by a strong Serbia.

The fight, which led the two republics to sever relations Nov. 29, has pushed Yugoslavia into its worst economic and political crisis since the communists took power in 1945.

Inflation is expected to top 2,500 per cent by the end of the year and Prime Minister Ante Markovic has been stymied by provincial leaders in the introduction of reforms.



HOW MANY POLES DOES IT TAKE TO SCREW IN A LIGHTBULB? ONE.

## Chronology



**Oct 1** — Israeli jets, retaliating for killings of three Israelis in Cyprus, attack PLO headquarters in Tunisia, killing at least 68 people.

**Oct 7-10** — PLO commandos seize Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro and kill American passenger. Hijackers dock in Egypt, negotiate with Egyptian and PLO. US planes intercept Egyptian plane carrying hijackers to Tunisia and force it to land in Sicily.

**Nov 13-14** — Colombia's erupting Nevado del Ruiz volcano melts snowcaps, causing massive mudflow that buries town of Armero, killing 25,000 people.

**Nov 19-21** — Reagan and Gorbachev meet at Geneva summit, first meeting between superpower leaders in six years.

**Dec 12** — Arrow Air charter DC-8 crashes after takeoff in Newfoundland; all 256 people aboard



die, including 248 US servicemen returning from Mideast for holidays.

**Dec 27** — Terrorist gunmen stage simultaneous attacks at check-in counters at Rome and Vienna airports. Eighteen people die, including four gunmen, and 121 are wounded.



**1986**

**Jan 28** — Explosion of space shuttle Challenger kills seven.

**Feb 7** — Jean-Claude Duvalier flees Haiti, ending his family's 24-year dictatorship.

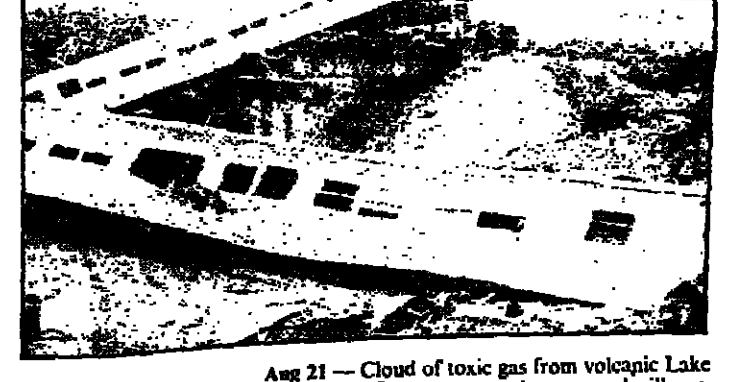
**Feb 25** — President Ferdinand Marcos leaves Philippines in face of popular upheaval after rigged elections; Corason Aquino becomes acting president.

**Feb 28** — Swedish prime minister Olof Palme assassinated by lone gunman in Stockholm.

**April 2** — Bomb explodes on TWA jet over Greece;

## Left to right

Abdel Hadi, a Palestinian, lies wounded in hospital; members of the Colombian anti-drug police on a raid; Panamanian President Guillermo Endara greets supporters and a derailed Mexican train.



**April 5** — Bomb at West Berlin discotheque frequented by US servicemen kills two, injures 200. US says Libya involved.

**April 15** — US air strike against Libyan military and political targets in retaliation for discotheque bombing.

**April 26** — Explosion at Chernobyl nuclear power station near Kiev in the Soviet Union kills at least 31, hurts some 300.

**Aug 21** — Cloud of toxic gas from volcanic Lake Nyos in Cameroon envelops several villages, killing 1,746 people, and injuring 874.

**Nov 14** — Ivan Boesky pleads guilty to criminal charges in burgeoning Wall Street insider-trading scandals.

**Nov 25** — Reagan reveals diversion of Iranian arms sales proceeds to Nicaraguan contras, and dis-

(Continued on Page 12)



## International



Panamanian opposition vice-presidential candidate Guillermo Ford is attacked and beaten by a government supporter last May.



An American soldier displays what is thought to be Noriega's helmet.

## In a word

**Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French statesman and former president**

"The Soviet Union's exit from Communism appears to be the most difficult process to manage in the next 10 years. No doubt it will involve periods of economic order and high inflation, and also political convulsions. As the states of Eastern Europe move rather quickly toward the European model, the Soviet Union will seek a separate way, whose definition it probably will not be able to find soon. This will lead it to remain in a state of uncertainty and strong internal tension."

**Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Soviet President**

"It's impossible to project the usual, traditional understanding of progress into the 21st century. On the agenda is working out some kind of rational needs of mankind, accounting for the resources of energy and raw materials, the demands of ecology and demographics and, of course, the necessity of liquidating the gap between the small group of developed countries and dozens of others,

especially the Third World....

"The new civilisation, the formation of which has already begun, won't be a uniform monolith. On the contrary, its ability to live lies in a multi-variableness and multi-facetedness of the spiritual, national, social, political and cultural." (From a speech July 5 at the Sorbonne in Paris.)

**Lester R. Brown, president of the US-based Worldwatch Institute**

"The 90s promise to be the environmental decade, a time when environmental trends increasingly will shape economic trends. Rising world grain prices will likely be the first economic indicator to signal trouble in the relationship between ourselves, now numbering 5.2 billion, and the natural systems and resources on which we depend... as the decade unfolds, the degradation of the planet will begin showing up at harvest time.

"Reversing the deterioration of the planet will require governments everywhere to redefine security, recognising that the prin-

cipal threats to our future comes less from military aggression and more from environmental degradation.... We either will reverse the degradation of the planet and move toward an environmentally sustainable economy or environmental degradation and economic decline will begin to feed on each other."

**Bai Hua, leading Chinese poet and playwright**

"Developments in the 1990s will be closer to the hopes of the common people. Changes in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Asia all illustrate this point. Also people are becoming more and more concerned with man's living environment, not only in the relationship between people. I think there is hope."

**Margaret Thatcher, British prime minister**

"Global environment — protecting the ozone layer, working towards combatting the greenhouse effect — are problems we must tackle together. On the political front, while maintaining a strong Nato, we should continue to work for further nuclear disarmament. We must also continue to encourage the democratisation process in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, where we have seen such encouraging developments recently. The prospects for progress in South Africa are also very much at the front of our minds. Closer to home, we shall need to ensure that Britain and its European Economic Community partners develop into a truly Common Market."

**Hanae Mori, Japanese fashion designer**

"The 1990s will be the era of globalism. It will be anachronistic to wrap people with animal furs, for we'll be able to create or synthesise beautiful fur-like things to wrap us with. In the 1990s, the synthetic products may be superior. People will be looking to the 21st century and will seek a well-balanced life. We will think of our world not as different nationalities but as 'earth people.' Men, animals and plants all have to live in well balanced equilibrium." (From remarks to reporters.)

**Gareth Evans, Australian foreign minister**

"The nineties will unquestionably belong to the Asia-Pacific region, which already has displayed the Atlantic as the centre of gravity

of world production. This will happen even though Europe becomes a single market in 1992. As the trend towards 'globalism' continues there is likely to be a revival of multilateralism as a means of solving common problems such as chemical weapons, Aids and environmental issues."

**Giovanni Spadolini, Italian Senate president and former Italian premier**

"If East-West opposition is rapidly coming to its conclusion, on the international stage the North-South relationship constitutes without doubt the decisive challenge to build new balances under the sign of peace and civil co-existence.... Over the great dramas of our time, we have to build a big arch of solidarity, overcoming every difference. Only in this way will it be possible to stand up successfully to the dangerous challenges coming from terrorism, fundamentalism and intolerances of all kinds."

**António Cavaco Silva, Portuguese prime minister**

"We have seen an astonishing turnaround in Eastern Europe, with the retreat of Communism, the weakening of socialism. The hidden voices of democracy, of the rights of man, of freedom of expression have emerged. I hope all these aspirations continue in this way into the last decade of the 20th century. I'd like to see a Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic with a model of society that we the Portuguese know as the most correct and just... this is the great movement of the century."

**Boutros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs**

"The two-way (US-Soviet) polarisation that marked the last four decades will disappear completely and will be replaced by multilateral polarisation. Unless South-South dialogue is deepened and unless the North revives dialogue with the South, the present East-West detente will be at the expense of the countries of the South."

**Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee**

"We have to face some dangers. One of the dangers is doping but I think with the help of the governments and the international federa-

tions, we will win this fight.... Commercialisation is very necessary but we have to avoid its controlling sports.... Speaking about the situation in the communist countries, I will say that the political changes in these countries are also helping sports relations. The Olympic Games in Seoul were perhaps the best ever, because there was a very good political ambience in the world."

**J. Michael Bishop, US cancer biologist and co-winner of the 1989 Nobel prize in medicine**

"The prospect that seems most important to me is the potential that our position as a pre-eminent nation in scientific research may be eroded. I attribute it to the decline in real funding for fundamental research. And to a decline in public education.... I think our nation is in danger of not taking intellect seriously enough, of not disciplining ourselves and not continuing on the creative course we're on.

"Not even the parents of affluent children take the education of their children as seriously as they should. They look to it as an avenue to material success; they do not look to it for enrichment of adult life.

"I'm concerned about the politics of greed. If you appeal to the material aspirations of people, you get elected. That's been honed to a fine skill... the public no longer cares about the creative side of life."

**Desmond Tutu, South African Anglican archbishop**

"We are discovering a fundamental law of our human existence — that we are made for interdependence with one another and with the rest of creation. Consequently there will be increasing revulsion with the arms race, with an increase in people's participation in the peace movement. The big powers will persuade their surrogates and clients to make peace in their respective areas. There will be an upsurge of concern for human rights and interest in participation styles of government. Perhaps we will realise that people count more than things and material possessions and we will all be involved in the green revolution and its concerns about ecology and pollution and the ozone layer. Aids and poverty will draw us closer together."

**Julio M. Sanguinetti, Uruguayan President**

"The next decade for our continent will unfold in terms of the following issues: the modernization of the democratic state, economic reasonableness, the access by our societies to appropriate technology, Latin American integration, narcotics as a phenomenon of society's values and conflicts, the foreign debt, protectionism by industrialized countries. These issues constitute, in my judgement, the determining ingredients of the debates about democratic stability and peace, which are our permanent goals."

**Chatichai Choonhavan, prime minister of Thailand**

"It is... evident that nations throughout the world are now attaching more importance to achieving higher levels of economic well-being at home as the best guarantee of long-term national security.... So, as we look ahead to the 1990's, I have no doubt that we will see a lessening of conflict and confrontation. It will be a time when nations will be seeking a more peaceful international climate in order to focus greater attention to the task of economic development."

**Mahathir Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia**

"Development in relations between the superpowers promise, for the first time since the war, a broad-based and an unprecedented agenda for political and economic co-operation. Less heartening is that we enter the next decade with the economic issues of the eighties unresolved. And, equally disheartening, apartheid is still with us." (From an address to the Commonwealth conference this month in Kuala Lumpur.)

**Ilya Prigogine, Belgian winner of the 1977 Nobel prize in chemistry**

"The science of the next century will see the emergence of a new relationship between human beings and nature. It will be a science of the incomplete, one that contains probabilistic aspects and does not try to fit all natural phenomena into scientific laws. Rather, it will deal with the duality of a science of laws and one of events." (Paraphrased in the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun following a Yomiuri symposium.)



## Chronology



(Continued from Page 11)  
misses aides John Pindexter and Oliver North unfolding Iran-Contra scandal.  
Dec 31 — Fire at Dupont Plaza hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico kills 97 people. Three employees later plead guilty to arson.

**1987**

May 8 — Democratic front-runner Gary Hart quits



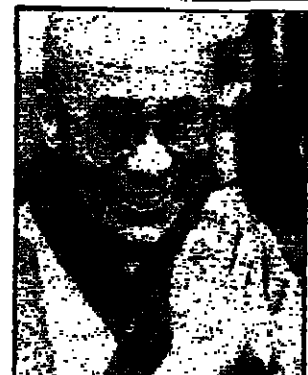
presidential race amid reports of extramarital affair with Donna Rice. Hart re-enters race in December, then withdraws for good.  
May 17 — Iraqi warplanes fires missiles at frigate USS Stark on patrol in Gulf, killing 37 sailors.  
May 28 — West German teenager Matthias Rust lands small plane in Moscow's Red Square.  
Aug 7 — Central American presidents sign peace pact calling for democratic reforms, amnesties and an end to outside support for insurgencies.

## Left to right

Lech Walesa inspects the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia; an exiled Chinese student Wuer Kaixi attends a conference in Paris; Gorbachev and Bush meet aboard the Maxim Gorky; Dalai Lama and three N. Korean defectors are led to a S. Korean post.



Oct 14 — Eighteen-month-old Jessica McClure falls into abandoned well in Texas and is pulled out alive 58 hours later.  
Oct 19 — Black Monday on Wall Street. Dow Jones average drops record 508 points on US stock exchanges; other world markets decline.  
Nov 29 — South Korean jetliner disappears over Burma with 115 aboard; woman later confesses to planting bomb as part of North Korean conspiracy.



Dec 8 — Reagan and Gorbachev sign treaty to destroy 2,611 Soviet and American medium-range missiles.  
Dec 9 — Palestinian uprising begins in Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, with rioters protesting auto accident that killed four Arabs.  
Dec 20 — Philippine passenger ferry Dona Paz collides with tanker; more than 3,000 killed.



**1988**  
Feb 25-26 President Eric Delvalle of Panama tries to fire military chief Gen Manuel Noriega, indicted in US on drug-smuggling charges. Noriega ousts Delvalle, precipitating crisis and failed US attempts to remove Noriega.  
Mar 16 — Federal grand jury indicts Pindexter, North and others on conspiracy charges in Iran-



Contra affair.  
Mar 23 — Nicaraguan Sandinistas and rebel Contras sign ceasefire agreement. Talks on permanent truce break down six months later.  
May 15 — Soviets begin withdrawing troops from Afghanistan.  
July 3 — Iran Air A300 jetliner shot down by US warship Vincennes in Gulf, killing all 290.

(Continued on Page 13)

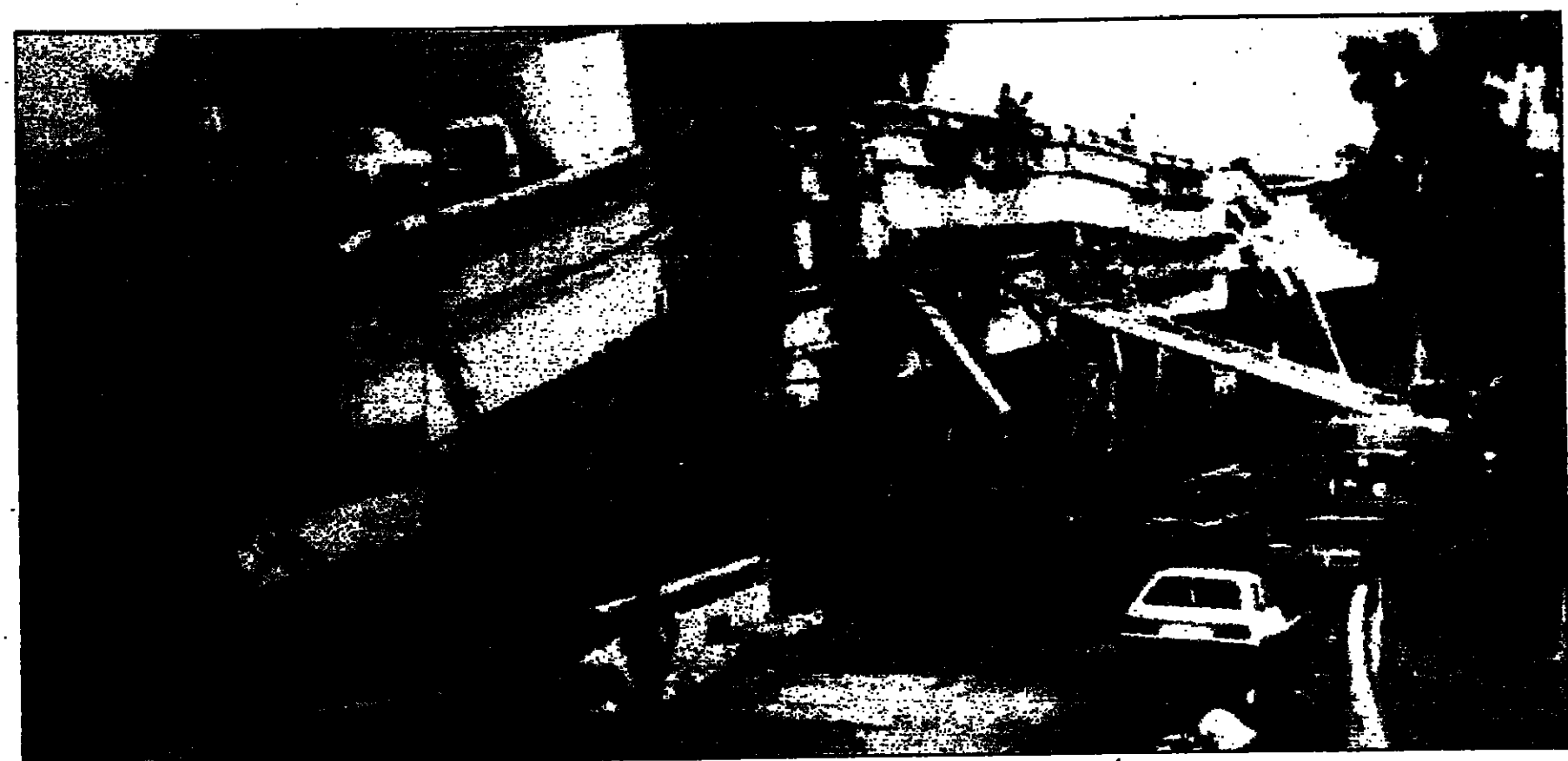
1989



International



Sioux City police stand guard over the wreckage of United Airlines Flight 32.



Smoke billows from a collapsed section of Interstate 880 after a major earthquake hit the San Francisco bay area on Oct 17.



US Air Flight 5050 lies in New York's East River after skidding off the runway.



The crush of fans against the fencing in the Liverpool enclosure at Hillsborough Stadium where over 90 people died and over 200 were injured.



Hurricane Hugo tossed these boats out of the Intracoastal Waterway.

For the record

MORE than any other field of discovery, biology was the science headliner of the 1980s—the biology of the gene and the biology of the plant.

Researchers made brilliant strides in snipping and splicing genes, in finding clues to the causes of disease. And they detected and alarming fragility in the global environment, making discoveries and embarking on research whose impact will be felt for years to come.

**Superconductivity**

In 1986, J. Georg Bednorz and K. Alex Müller of IBM discovered the first of a new class of materials that carried electricity without resistance at temperatures higher than those of liquid helium. In the new materials, superconductivity occurs at the temperature of liquid nitrogen, making them more

practical. The discovery of the new class of materials earned Bednorz and Müller a Nobel prize in 1987.

**Fight against Aids**

A deadly and mysterious epidemic emerged in 1981. An intensive search for its cause paid off two years later, when a team led by Luc Montagnier of France's Pasteur discovered a new virus in patients suffering from the disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, shortened to Aids. Another team, headed by Robert C. Gallo of the US National Cancer Institute, learned to grow the virus in the lab and proved that it caused Aids.

**Voyager planetary tour**

Humanity's most productive space exploration mission spanned the 1980s, as Voyager 1 and

Voyager 2 toured the outer planets. The two spacecraft, launched in 1977, explored Jupiter in 1979 and Saturn in 1980 and 1981. Voyager 2 then visited Uranus in 1986 and Neptune in 1989. The robot probes forced wholesale revision of astronomy textbooks, snapping 81,000 photographs as they discovered more than 20 moons, numerous planet-orbiting rings of debris, sulfur volcanoes on Jupiter's moon Io and ice volcanoes on Neptune's moon Triton.

**Genetic causes of disease**

In 1981, researchers discovered the first of a series of cancer genes responsible for the development of tumours. Others were discovered later, as were several anti-cancer genes that appear to protect the body against cancer unless they are

somehow altered. Researchers have also identified the genetic cause of cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy, an essential step toward developing a cure for these previously mysterious ailments.

**Cyclosporine**

In 1980, transplant surgeons at several hospitals began reporting promising results with a drug that stops the body's natural tendency to reject new organs. The medicine, called cyclosporine, was discovered by the drug firm Sandoz while it was screening soil from Norway for possible antibiotics. Cyclosporine was approved for routine use in the United States in 1983 and has enabled doctors to routinely transplant hearts, livers and other organs.

**Ozone hole discovery**

In 1985, researchers reported the discovery of what has come to be called the "ozone hole" over Antarctica. The atmosphere's ozone layer partly shields the earth from the cancer-causing ultraviolet rays of the sun. Chemical pollutants are gradually destroying it. The discovery of the severe thinning of the ozone layer over Antarctica helped bring attention to the worldwide climate crisis, which includes not only ozone loss, but also global warming, another feared consequence of atmospheric pollution.

**Immunotherapy for cancer**

Telephone calls flooded Dr. Steven Rosenberg's office at the US National Cancer Institute in December 1985 after he reported that laboratory-altered human white blood cells attacked and

shrank tumours. This new technique is called immunotherapy. It turns the body's own immune system against cancer. In 1989, Rosenberg and his colleagues used a modified form of the technique included a first step towards human gene therapy. Introducing foreign genes into patients.

**Supernova discovery**

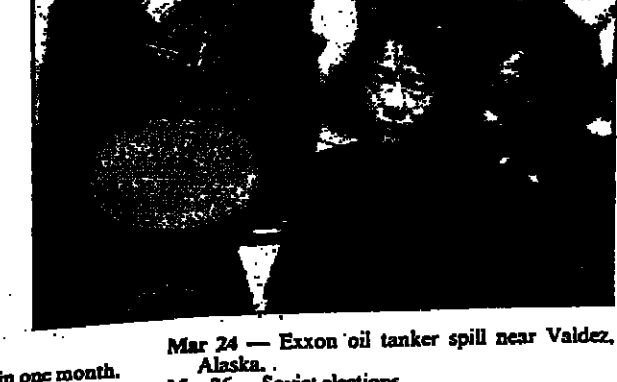
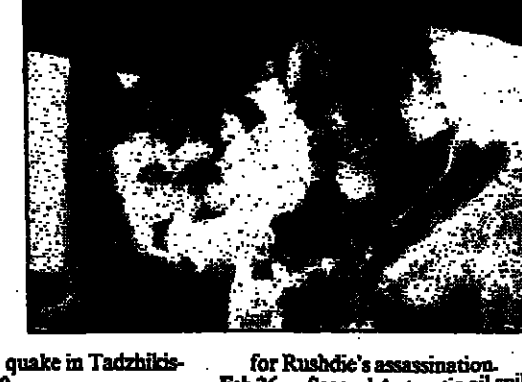
On Feb. 23, 1987, light reached earth from a catastrophe that happened about 163,000 years earlier: the collapse and explosion of a star about 1 million trillion miles (1.6 million trillion kilometres) from earth. Supernova 1987 A was the brightest exploding star since the one observed by Johannes Kepler in 1604, and gave astronomers greater understanding of one of the most violent events in the universe.

Chronology



Left to right

Two Soviet women try to identify a missing relative; a friend comforts the wife of a police commander killed in Manila; soldiers force two Ceausescu supporters to lie down; opposition Panama presidential candidate Guillermo Endara is covered with blood and lies detained after returning to S. Korea.



(Continued from Page 12)

July 6 — Piper Alpha oil platform explodes in North Sea, killing 167.

Aug 8 — UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar announces Iran-Iraq ceasefire.

Aug 17 — President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan and US Ambassador killed in suspicious plane crash.

Sept 12-16 — Hurricane Gilbert, with winds up to

255 kph (160 mph), strikes Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Mexico and Texas, killing 300 people.

Sept 26 — Sprinter Ben Johnson of Canada stripped of Olympic gold medal for steroid use.

Sept 29 — Shuttle Discovery launched in first shuttle flight since Challenger disaster.

Dec 7 — Earthquake in Soviet Armenia kills 25,000.

Dec 16 — The United States holds first direct talks with PLO.

Dec 21 — Bomb explodes aboard Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland; 270 die.

**1989**

Here are the top news events of 1989:

Jan 4 — US planes shoot down two Libyan MiGs.

Jan 7 — Japan's Emperor Hirohito dies.

Jan 10 — Cuba begins troop pullout from Angola.

Jan 20 — George Bush sworn in as US president.

Jan 23 — Salvador Dali dies; quake in Tadzhikistan, Soviet Union, kills 250.

Feb 3 — Alfredo Stroessner ousted as Paraguayan leader.

Feb 12 — Rioting in Islamabad over Salman Rushdie's book, "The Satanic Verses."

Feb 14 — Union Carbide agrees to pay 470-million-dollar Bhopal settlement.

Feb 15 — Soviets complete Afghanistan withdrawal; Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran offers reward

for Rushdie's assassination.

Feb 26 — Second Antarctic oil spill in one month.

Feb 27 — Rioting begins in Venezuela over bus price hikes; 246 die overall.

Mar 5 — Rioting begins in Tibet.

Mar 9 — US Senate defeats nomination of John Tower as defence secretary.

Mar 14 — Fawaz Younis found guilty of air piracy.

Mar 19 — Salvador elections; three journalists killed.

Mar 24 — Exxon oil tanker spill near Valdez, Alaska.

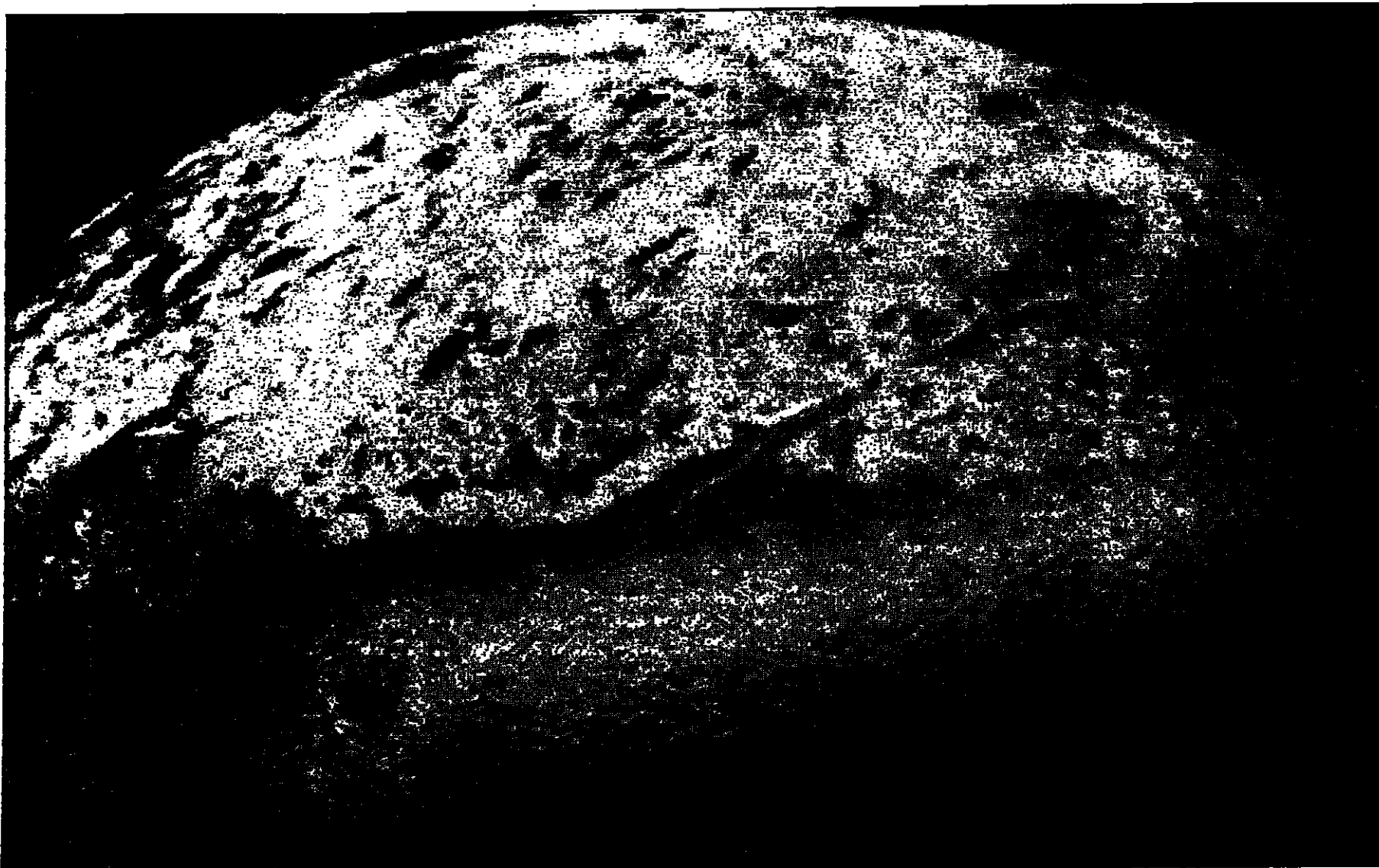
Mar 26 — Soviet elections.

Apr 7 — Polish Parliament relegalises Solidarity, authorises elections; 42 die in sinking of Soviet submarine.

Apr 9 — Troops attack demonstrators in Tbilisi; 19 die; Senegal-Mauritania incident sparks dispute.

(Continued on Page 14)



**International**


Voyager 2 obtained this high-resolution image of Neptune's large satellite Triton during its close flyby in August.



A member of the rescue team observes the fuselage of a Varig Brazilian Airlines Boeing 737. Right: the cockpit of the aircraft.



# Learning

WASHINGTON, (UPI) Superconductors, Supercomputers, Superconducting super collider. Science and technology certainly took superlative strides during the 1980s.

But the decade also spawned the Challenger disaster, the deadly Bhopal, India, chemical leak and the Chernobyl nuclear accident, unprecedented catastrophes that bared the frailties of our increasingly high-tech world.

Erich Bloch, director of the National Science Foundation since 1984, thinks much can be learned from discovery and disaster.

"I think people today are more conscious of science and what it does for the good and for the

bad. And I think they are more demanding of science as it has moved more to centre stage than it did in the past.

"That's all to our benefit. You want to have a public that is aware."

In keeping with the solid, sweeping character of the National Science Foundation, Bloch's list of the major scientific achievements of the 1980s is not flashy: new materials, biotechnology and computer sciences.

High-temperature superconductors certainly were the most spectacular of the new crowd of materials, bursting onto the scene in 1986 with a report by IBM scientists that they had made a

ceramic mixture that could superconduct electricity at minus 406F (-243 C).

That was bested the following year by the University of Houston's Paul Chu, who developed a superconductor that lost all resistance at minus 284 F. Chu's stunning discovery meant superconductors could be cooled with liquid nitrogen, which is much cheaper and easier to use than liquid helium, the previous coolant.

The following years saw further increases in the temperature limit and development of more flexible materials, of the type that may someday be used in coils and wires. But practical uses—like levitating trains—which some enthusiasts had envisioned as just around the corner, appeared years off as the decade drew to a close.

"It was very obvious that some people thought progress in terms of practical applications would be a lot faster than it turned out to be. To me, that's no surprise," Bloch said. Based on his engineering background with IBM, he estimated it usually takes 30 to 50 years for a new scientific discovery to reach the consumer.

Bloch emphasized superconductors are by no means the only important new material to emerge during the 1980s. He said hundreds of materials, which chemists built "molecule by molecule," are now being used in planes, cars and other everyday items.

"Natural materials are taking more of a back seat to synthetic materials," he said. "We really have not come to grips with what that means for the future."

Biotechnology—from snipping up DNA to tinkering with tobacco plant to make it produce mouse antibodies—look its fledgling steps during the decade. Genetically engineered "drugs," such as insulin, human growth factor and anti-clotting substances, came on the market.

In computer sciences, Bloch said striking progress in that field "is changing the fabric of our society in front of our eyes."

Supercomputers are far more widely used in science and industry today than at the beginning of the decade. Once reserved for special research projects, supercomputers are now everyday tools in engineering, biotechnology, the defence industry

and the modeling of new drugs.

But with the new power came new threats. Computer "viruses" and "worms" struck terror in the hearts of computer aficionados during the late 1980s. Cornell University graduate student Robert Morris Jr. is accused of unleashing a rogue computer programme in November 1988 upon a nation-wide network, jamming more than 6,000 computers used by corporate and academic researchers.

"What it taught people is that if you create large, interconnected systems, one really has to understand more where the vulnerabilities are and do something about it before the fact," Bloch said.

Vulnerability also was the key word marking the decade's increased scientific concern over our planet's fragile climate and environment.

Greenhouse effect. Ozone hole. Acid rain. All became part of the American vocabulary during the 1980s and "gave us warning that we can't go as we have been," Bloch said.

After discovery of the ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 and the publication of controversial studies showing earth's temperature may be on the rise, scientists began scrambling to develop models to predict the impact of man-made pollutants, such as carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons.

"Our models are still not as good as they need to be... so the focus on research is extremely important," Bloch said. "In the meantime, some very considered steps should be taken to make sure we are keeping things under control."

The decade started brightly for space exploration, with America launching the first in a string of successful shuttle missions in 1981. But that was not

to last. On Jan. 28, 1986, the Challenger exploded seconds after liftoff, killing all seven astronauts aboard and deeply shaking NASA's technological confidence.

"It was a horrendous kind of event for everybody. But I think NASA learned a lot of lessons from it and I hope that they keep those lessons alive and do not relax again," Bloch said.

One of the more dramatic moments of the decade for space science came Aug. 24, 1989, when NASA's hardy Voyager 2 probe, launched in 1977, whipped past the planet Neptune and beamed back unprecedented pictures of the giant planet and its icy moon Triton.

Earlier in the decade, Voyager 2, and its twin Voyager 1, swept by Saturn. Voyager 2 also made an impressive survey of Uranus.

Earth-bound astronomers hit the jackpot during the decade.

Supernova 1987a was discovered Feb. 24, 1987, in a companion galaxy to our own Milky Way. The exploding star was the closest and brightest seen in more than 400 years, and was the first detected early enough to study its development.

"I think it was one of the more important events of the decade," Bloch said.

The usually staid field of particle physics closed out the 1980s with a grand flourish as Congress allocated the first funds to build the superconducting super collider.

After much wrangling, Texas was selected in 1988 as the site for the \$5.9 billion supercollider, which will be the world's largest particle accelerator. Once up and running, perhaps in the late 1990s, the supercollider is expected to further

mankind's search for the fundamental nature of matter and energy.

"There is no doubt it will push the frontier of sciences and the country should participate in that," Bloch said. "But we have to look to make sure that our base is right."

The NSF director said he would prefer to see the supercollider's timeframe—and funding plan—stretched out to ensure that the proper underpinnings, like trained staff, are in place.

Energy research, one of the darlings of the 1970s following the scare of the Arab oil embargo, appeared to go the way of disco dancing.

"It seems to me as a country we really haven't taken the energy issue as seriously as we should have in the last six to eight years," Bloch said.

Hopes of a cheap, safe and plentiful source of energy were raised March 23, 1989, when University of Utah's Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann held a news conference to announce they had created nuclear fusion in a glass jar at room temperature.

The "cold fusion" report, which was not published in a peer-reviewed journal as is customary, rocked the scientific community. Past efforts to generate fusion had used expensive equipment to mimic the high temperatures and pressure found on the sun, a natural fusion reactor.

In the initial uproar, a few teams reported duplicating parts of the Utah experiment. But cold fusion fever rapidly cooled as leading scientific laboratories, including Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Britain's top energy facility, said they could not reproduce the findings and pointed out signs of sloppiness in the Utah work.



"JUST LOOK AT ALL THE COASTLINE THAT DIDN'T GET SLIMED!"

**Chronology**

**Left to right**

A South Korean street vendor attempts suicide; two archaeologists pick through a mass grave in USSR; the brutally slain body of Amjad Hussein Jibreen lies on a stretcher in Beirut; Nobel Prize winner Harold E. Varmus talks to a colleague.



(Continued from Page 13)  
 turbances that eventually kill some 200.  
 Apr. 12 — Sugar Ray Robinson, Abbie Hoffman die.  
 Apr. 15 — Sheffield, England soccer disaster kills 95; Former Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang dies at 75.  
 Apr. 17 — Student protests begin in China.  
 Apr. 19 — 47 die in gun turret explosion on USS

Iowa.  
 Apr. 20 — Andrei Sakharov wins seat in Congress of Deputies.  
 Apr. 25 — Japanese prime minister Noboru Takeshita says he'll resign; Soviets, in Hungary, begin partial tank and troop withdrawal from East Europe; Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev shakes up central committee.  
 Apr. 26 — Lucille Ball dies. Bangladesh tornadoes kill some 700.

May 1 — Andres Rodriguez elected president of Paraguay.  
 May 2 — Yasser Arafat, in Paris, says PLO charter "null and void" about Israel's destruction.  
 May 3 — Transsexual Christine Jorgensen dies at 62.  
 May 10 — Panama's government annuls May 7 elections.  
 May 14 — Peronists win Argentine presidential election.

May 15 — Gorbachev arrives in China for Sino-Soviet summit.  
 May 17 — Mohammad Ali Hamadi convicted and sentenced to life by West German court for air piracy.  
 May 20 — Premier Li Peng Declares martial law in China.  
 May 23 — Arab League summit in Casablanca re-admits Egypt to Arab group.  
 May 25 — Gorbachev elected president at first

session of new Congress of People's Deputies.  
 May 29 — At least 15 die in Argentina food riots.  
 May 31 — Jim Wright resigns in scandal as speaker of US House of Representatives.  
 Jun. 2 — Soudouke Uno becomes Japanese prime minister; Rioting begins in Uzbekistan, sparked by clashes between Usbeks and Turk-Mesk-banis at least 100 die.  
 Jun. 3 — Khomani dies.  
 Jun. 4 — Hundreds killed in Chinese military's

crackdown in Beijing; Natural gas explosion kills 643 on Soviet train; Solidarity finishes first in Polish elections.  
 Jun. 22 — Argentine government, Unita agree on June 24 ceasefire.  
 June 24 — Zhao Ziyang replaced by Jiang Zemin as Chinese Communist Party leader.  
 June 30 — Sudan coup led by Omar Hassan Ahmed.

(Continued on Page 15)

مکتبہ القرآن



International



Former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi talks to the press after resigning his government following his loss of majority in the Indian elections.



Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, watches the last ceremonies of the South Asian Federation games in Islamabad.



Japanese Emperor Akihito walks behind his father's coffin.



Bimal Khalsa (left), wife of Indira Gandhi's assassin Beant Singh, is weighed in money.



Hindu men carry consecrated bricks for use in the Ayodhya shrine.



A person posing as a press photographer pulls out a gun outside an Argentine military base in Buenos Aires.

Mysteries

NEW YORK. (AP). Who bombed Pan Am Flight 103? Is California poised for a big quake? Where are Colombia's elusive drug lords? How many died in the China crackdown? And what ever happened to that Soviet UFO?

As 1989 draw to a close, these and other puzzling questions remain unanswered:

**The bombing**  
On Dec 21, 1988, a bomb tore apart Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 on board the jumbo jet and 11 on the ground. The search for the masterminds dominated 1989.

The Sunday Times of London, quoting security sources, reported Nov 5 that seven members of a Palestinian terrorist group were likely to be blamed in a police investigation.

It said authorities believe Iran paid Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command,

to bomb flight 103 in revenge for the 1988 downing of an Iranian jetliner by a US warship.

Jibril had denied any role by the front. Investigators would not substantiate the Times report as the investigation continued.

**The quake**  
A powerful earthquake killed 66 people in northern California on Oct 17, collapsing an elevated freeway outside San Francisco and shaking a fan-filled stadium at the baseball World Series.

Yet many still wondered if or when quake-prone California would be hit by the catastrophic "Big one" doomsayers predict will rival or exceed the epic quake that levelled San Francisco in 1906.

Jim Dieterich of the US Geological Survey predicts such a quake, though not as powerful as the 1906 tremor, is "at least 60 per cent probable" in California by the year 2018.

"Every body who lives in California should

be ready for an earthquake at any time, and that means tomorrow," warned Don Anderson, chief of the seismological lab at Caltech University.

**The drug lords**  
Where are the elusive drug lords? The Colombian government declared a war against cocaine traffickers in August, seizing estates, planes and assets of suspected traffickers.

It has yet to capture a single one of the top cocaine barons, although it has extradited a handful of lower-level suspects to the United States to face charges.

Some suspect the kingpins are hiding in the interior or in foreign countries. Other suspect corrupt officials have prevented their capture.

Meanwhile, the drug rings appear to have no problems locating government officials, having killed a presidential candidate and several judges and police officers this year.

**The China toll**  
Communist China said about 300 people were killed in street clashes last June 3-4 during a military crackdown on a student-led democracy movement, including "dozens" of security personnel and more than 200 civilians.

Western security sources said at least 500 people died and possibly as many as 3,000. But while the official government figure is widely regarded as far too low, it will probably never be disproved.

**The Palme killing**  
When career criminal Christer Pettersson was convicted last July of the 1986 assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme, the case appeared shut. Today it's an open question who fired the shot on a Stockholm street.

Palme's wife Lisbeth was the only witness near the scene and testified at Pettersson's trial she believed he was the killer.

The court gave Pettersson a life sentence. An appeals court freed him in October, ruling

there was insufficient evidence to blame him.

Police officials Ulf Karlsson said Mrs Palme could never testify against anyone else and compelling forensic evidence would have to be produced to bring another suspect to trial. Police appear to be at a dead end, though they continue to investigate Pettersson.

**The USS Iowa**  
Forty-seven sailors died April 19 in a fiery blast inside a gun turret aboard the World War II-era battleship USS Iowa.

A navy report found no exact cause but said suspicion points to gunner's mate Clayton Hartwig, a "loner" described as being upset about a broken friendship with another sailor.

Hartwig was "the most likely person with the access, knowledge and possible motivation" to trigger the blast by inserting some type of detonator between bags of gunpowder in one of the 16-inch (40-centimetre) guns, it said.

Others contend the blast was an accident.

Hartwig's family rejected the finding and Congress is investigating.

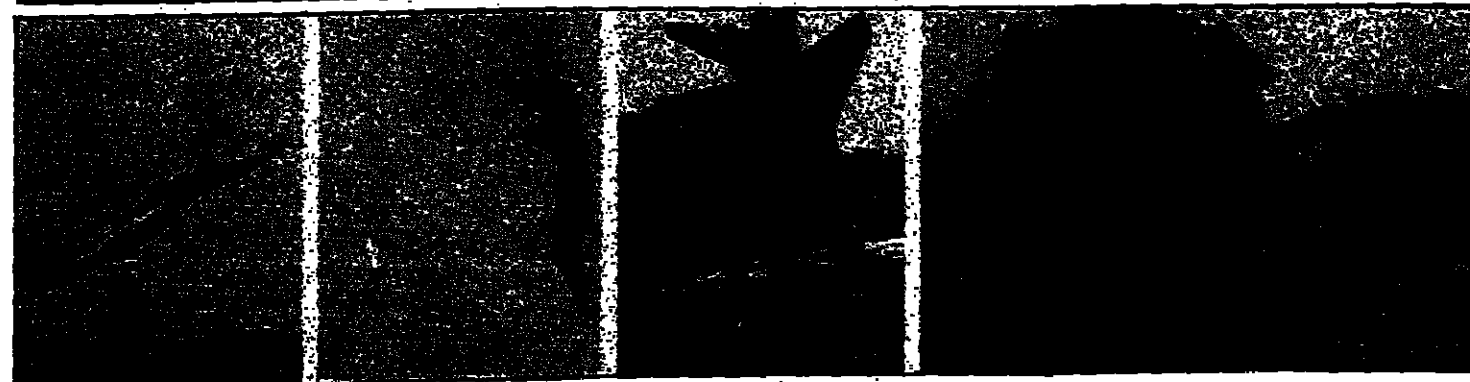
**The UFO**  
The Soviet news agency Tass reported Oct 1 that knob-headed aliens had landed an unidentified flying object in Voronezh, 300 miles (480 kilometres) southeast of Moscow, and "made a short promenade about the park."

"The aliens were three or even four metres tall, but with very small heads," Tass said. "They walked near the ball or disc and then disappeared inside" before the craft departed.

The detractors landed quickly. The TV news programme Vremya said it could find no adult witnesses and supposed traces of alien minerals came from earth.

A scientist complained Tass misquoted him. "Don't believe all you hear from Tass," said Genrikh Shtanov of the Voronezh geophysical laboratory.

Chronology



(Continued from Page 14)

Al Bashir.

Jul 2 — Andrei Gromyko dies at 79; Greek government of Karamanlis inaugurated.

Jul 5 — Oliver North sentenced in Iran-Contra scandal.

Jul 10 — Mel Blanc, voices ranging from Bugs Bunny to Barney Rubble, dies at age 81.

Jul 11 — Laurence Olivier dies at 82; Soviet coal

miners strike begins. (continued through Aug 6).

Jul 13 — Cuba executes four military officers for drug trafficking.

Jul 14 — Riots in Somalia as troops open fire on crowd; estimates say up to 400 die.

Jul 16 — Conductor Herbert von Karajan dies, age 81. Typhoon Gordon kills 35 in Philippines, Hong Kong, China. (typhoon continued through July 19).

Jul 23 — Japanese ruling party loses control of upper house of Parliament.

Jul 28 — Iranian presidential elections; Israelis kidnap Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid from southern Lebanon.

Jul 31 — Kidnappers claim hanging of US hostage Lt. Col. William Higgins.

Aug 7 — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange announces resignation; US Congressman Mickey Leland killed in plane crash in Ethiopia.

Left to right

An advanced aircraft soars, then plummets, its pilot ejects, landing at exactly the same instant the jet explodes; the Exxon Valdez spilled oil near Alaska and Colombian Justice Minister Monica de Greiff, who resigned after a number of death threats.



Aug 9 — Toshiki Kaifu named prime minister of Japan.

Aug 12 — William Shockley dies, inventor of transistor, Nobel prize physics, controversial theories of genetically based intelligence.

Aug 14 — P W Botha resigns as South African prime minister.

Aug 17 — Hashemi Rafsanjani officially sworn in as Iranian president.

Aug 18 — Assassination of Colombian presidential

candidate Luis Carlos Galan touches off crack-down and drug war in Colombia.

Aug 19 — Solidarity newspaper editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki named Polish premier.

Aug 23 — Hands across Balties protest: Air France hijacking to Algeria.

Aug 24 — Voyager, in closest encounter, flies within 3,000 miles (4,825 kilometres) of Neptune.

Sep 6 — South African elections; some 25 die in rioting. US evacuates diplomats from Lebanon.

Sep 10 — Hungarians begin allowing some 20,000 East Germans to go West.

Sep 14 — Robert Penn Warren dies, age 84; Exxon says Alaska clean-up finished.

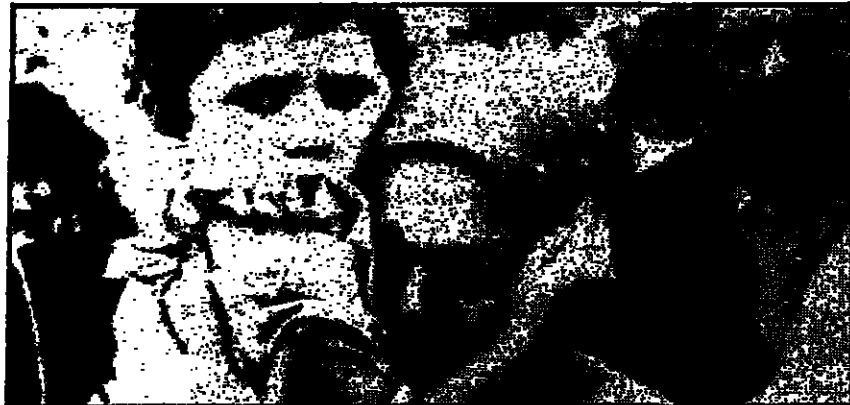
Sep 17 — Hurricane Hugo starts attack on Caribbean and US at least 62 die.

Sep 19 — French UTA DC-10 airliner explodes over Chad with 171 aboard.

(Continued on Page 18)



## International



Some of the 15,000 Meshketian Turks who fled to refugee camps after ethnic violence broke out between Uzbeks and Meshketians in Soviet Union.



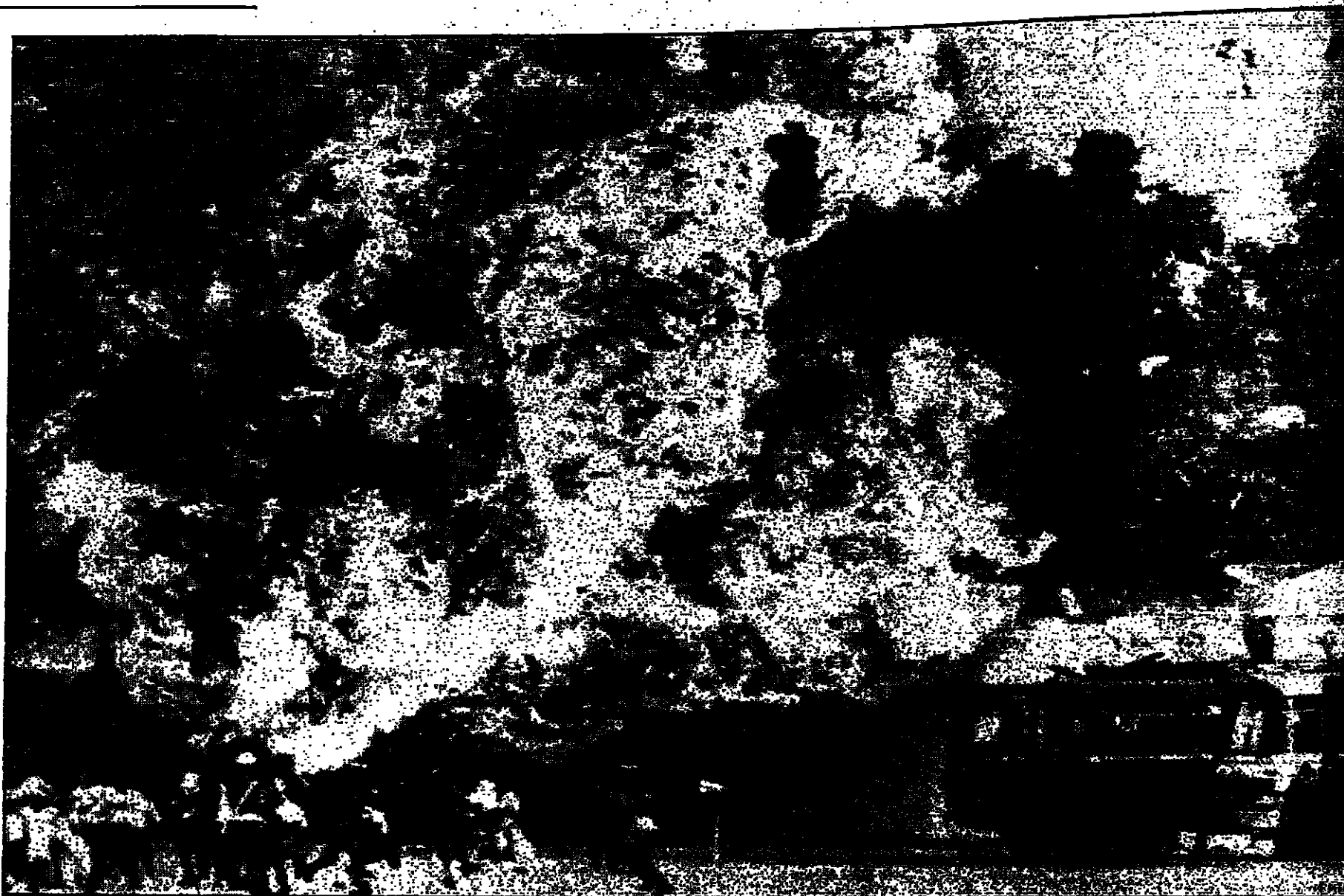
Lech Walesa (right) greets Poland's newly designated Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.



An ethnic Turkish woman, deported from Bulgaria, cries out while embracing her brother.



A female gunshot victim is rushed to an ambulance in Montreal after a gunman went on a shooting spree.



Spectators flee in panic from a huge fireball as an Indian Air Force jet plunges into the ground at New Delhi's military airport.



Members of the Salvadoran emergency rescue units hit the ground during heavy combat.

## Medicine

BOSTON, (UPI): The 1980 saw the dawning of the "Age of Aids."

When the decade began the disease simply was not known to exist. As the 1980s end, the deadly affliction is known all too well.

"There's no question that the health problem of the 80s is Aids, far and away," said Dr. Arnold Relman, editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. "As of now it isn't killing as many people as heart disease or cancer. But they're not new problems."

"What's the new health problem of the 80s? It's Aids for sure. It's a worldwide problem, and growing."

As editor of the nation's leading medical journal, Relman has surveyed the field of biomedical research through the decade.

Relman watched as Aids went from a mysterious disease that appeared only to affect homosexual men to an epidemic that has touched virtually all aspects of society around the globe.

Health officials reported the first cases of a mysterious disease among homosexual and bisexual men in Los Angeles in 1981 and later dubbed the illness Aids for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Since then, the disease is known to have claimed more than 66,000 lives in the United States alone. As many as 1.5 million Americans are infected with the Aids virus, which decimates the immune system.

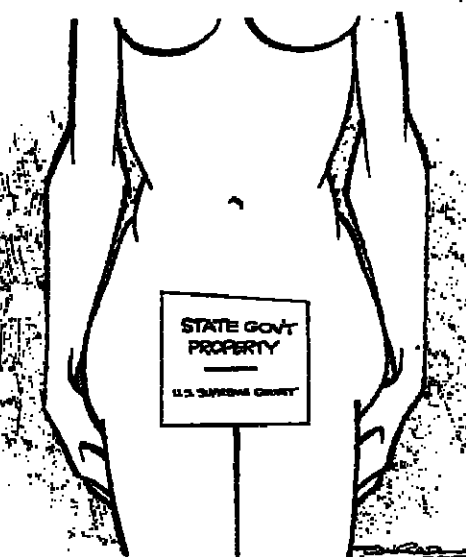
In addition to the direct destruction of human life, Aids has had an enormous impact

on everything from biomedical research to lifestyle.

"It involves sexual behaviour and social behaviour and therefore it strikes at where we live. It strikes the core of our social fabric and what we think (of) our social values," Relman said.

"This is a disease which can effect young healthy people out of the blue who are not prepared to die. So it's shaken us up quite a bit," he said.

But while Aids has made an indelible mark on the psyche and overshadowed most other public health issues, the decade also saw important developments in the field of medicine.



— Organ transplantation became an important weapon in the medical arsenal.

Anti-rejection drugs such as cyclosporine and improved surgical techniques led to widespread use and success of kidney and heart transplantation and the development of liver transplantation and bone marrow transplantation.

"The whole field of organ transplantation has flowered in the 80s and had a tremendous impact on the treatment of many previous fatal diseases," Relman said.

— French scientists developed RU 486 — the "French abortion pill."

Although available only in France and China, the drug eventually will be used worldwide despite powerful opposition from anti-abortionists, Relman predicted.

"It's inevitable. It's going to come to the United States. It can't be kept out. It will become universally available and when it does it will make the whole abortion debate moot. It won't be relevant anymore."

"There will be no way for it to be controlled. The whole right-to-life, pro-choice debate will disappear. It will be a great boon to women who want to be able to control their own reproductive life and as a means of population control."

The artificial heart died as a practical option for treating heart patients.

"It was well-intentioned mistake. It should have been tried once or twice but that's all

because the idea that we could get any kind of quality of life out of a machine that required you to be attached by cable to an external source of power is absurd."

"I think that the artificial heart in the long run may well be an extremely useful device. Even the present models can be used as a bridge ... to tide someone over. But as a permanent solution we'd need a totally implantable device."

— Despite the absence of any spectacular advances, progress continued on many fronts in the war on cancer.

"There's going to be no single major breakthrough in cancer. It's not going to be the case that one morning the newspapers are going to announce that somebody's discovered the cure for cancer or the prevention for cancer," Relman said. "That's not what's going to happen. It's going to happen in small steps."

— The treatment of heart disease, the nation's No. 1 killer, improved significantly.

Drugs that dissolve blood clots, such as tissue plasminogen activator (TPA) and streptokinase, now enable doctors to prevent heart attacks and cut them short. Newer, perhaps better related drugs are being tested.

"There's no question that thousands of lives are being saved now," Relman said.

At the same time, balloon angioplasty is allowing thousands of heart disease patients to avoid more risky and costly bypass surgery.

The procedure involves inserting a balloon into narrowed arteries and inflating to reopen the passageways. "It's not perfect but it's made a big difference," he said.

— The skyrocketing fields of molecular genetics produced important advances in understanding many illnesses, as well as ways to identify foetuses that would be born with genetic diseases and parents who are carriers.

"The application of the growing knowledge of molecular genetics to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases" has been a "very big story in the 80s," Relman said. "We're now able to diagnose many genetic diseases in the foetus or in asymptomatic carriers with great precision."

Examples include cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy and Huntington's disease. Geneticists also discovered a class of genes that cause cancer — oncogenes — which led to profound new insights into the basis of cancer and should eventually lead to new ways to treat and prevent the disease.

"This field is blossoming," he said. In addition, the field of genetic engineering, called recombinant DNA technology, has enabled scientists to do things never before thought possible, including produce new drugs such as TPA and erythropoietin (EPO), which is used to treat anaemia.

— Public attitudes about health and medicine began to change.

"I think in the 80s we've seen the beginning

of the end of the age of innocence and unlimited optimism. Up until recently in this country there was a general feeling that we should be able to afford all the medical care that we need and also a feeling that if you got all of the medical care you needed you could probably stay healthy and live forever."

"And in the 80s we're seeing the beginning of a more realistic and more sceptical attitude. It's becoming clear ... that the country cannot afford all of the medical care that we would like to provide. And secondly it's become increasingly clear to everyone that even if we delivered all of the medical care that we wanted to give to everybody we wouldn't get rid of much of the disease and prevent much of the death that is plaguing our society."

— Greater understanding of the effect of cholesterol on heart disease and how to prevent it — although currently controversial — eventually will be seen as a major breakthrough.

"When the dust settles it will be appreciated that this is a great advance," he said. "Arteriosclerosis is the single most destructive disease of Western man."

— Exciting new ways to create images inside the human body "revolutionized the diagnosis of disease," Relman said. The CAT scan and MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) allows doctors to make "incredibly accurate diagnoses that we could never make before," he said.

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## International

MOSCOW, (UPI): Mikhail Gorbachev, democratic reformer at home, became the liberator of Eastern Europe in 1989 and unleashed changes that will reverberate through the next decade in the Soviet Union and all of Europe.

"In one year, the Europe that we knew has become unrecognizable," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said recently.

Gorbachev began changing the face of Europe, not so much by anything he did but by what he did not do. Unlike the late Soviet leaders Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev, he did not dispatch tanks to Hungary and Czechoslovakia when uprisings erupted in those countries in 1956 and 1968, respectively.

Instead, Gorbachev blessed the changes. He even may have nudged recalcitrant Communist Party leaders by affirming the right to self-determination in their East bloc countries.

Western leaders who watched in astonishment as Solidarity came to power in Poland and as Hungary became a multiparty state were stunned by the biggest political earthquake of the decade, the shattering of the Berlin Wall.

On his trips to France, Germany, the United States and Finland, the Soviet president hammered away at his concept of a "common European home," in which nation chooses its own destiny.

In Italy, on his final journey of the decade, Gorbachev proclaimed himself a partisan of the Prague spring "socialism with a human face" reform movement. It was wiped out in 1968 by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, a military action the Soviets acknowledged was a mistake.

"The Prague Spring ... was entirely accepted not only by myself, but by many people in the Soviet leadership, because at that time it was a process of decentralization, a renewal, of society that was important and right then as it is right now," Gorbachev said.

Seemingly always a step ahead of where the Americans expected him to be, Gorbachev outlined a vision of a post-cold war Europe minus the Nato and Warsaw Pact military alliances and free of Soviet and US troops.

In Gorbachev's view the two alliances should remain in place during the transition to a new Europe and they should evolve from organizations that drive the engines of war to groups that drive the machinery of politics.

The Soviet leader also insists the two Germanys remain separate features of Europe's landscape, even as they draw closer to each other as part of the continent's gradual integration.

"It is necessary to proceed from the post-war realities. The existence of two sovereign German states that are both members of the United Nations," Gorbachev said. "Naturally, this is not to say that relatives between East and West Germany cannot change. Peaceful co-operation between them can and must develop."

"As for the future, it will take shape in the course of history within the development of the general European process."

But Gorbachev, who sees himself as an architect of history, has proposed giving the European process a push, calling for a pan-European summit, or "Helsinki 2," of 35 states next year.

The first such conference on security and co-operation in Europe, held in the Finnish capital in 1975, produced the Helsinki accords.

To make Europe less of a potential battlefield, Gorbachev wants to sign arms control agreements in 1990 to reduce the superpowers' troops in Europe, halve their strategic nuclear weapons arsenals and ban production of chemical weapons.

President Bush appears ready to sign those accords when current negotiations are completed but is more reluctant to meet Gorbachev's challenges on naval force reductions or eventual cuts in battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe.

Whatever the future Europe assumes, the impetus for change grew out of Gorbachev's domestic "perestroika" drive for political and economic restructuring.

"For all these deep changes in the socialist countries, one cannot deny the fact that they proceed in the mainstream of perestroika, although we in no way encouraged these processes," Gorbachev has said.

But some East European nations now have gone farther than their Soviet mentor, sweeping away single-party communist rule in Poland, Hungary and

## Born

## Free

### Czechoslovakia.

East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have stripped their constitution of the article giving the Communist Party monopoly right to power.

There are signs such momentous changes will boomerang back at the Soviet Union.

For example, Lithuania, one of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, has dropped its constitutional article guaranteeing Communist Party rule and proclaimed a multiparty system.

"All the Eastern European countries except Albania and Romania have voted away (the) article, and it is shameful for us to equate ourselves with them," a Lithuanian legislator said.

A Western diplomat predicts the changes Gorbachev unleashed will lead in the 1990s to a dismantling of the Soviet Union. But the shrinking of the world's largest country, the diplomat said, could benefit Moscow.

"Of their very many problems, those on the periphery are the easiest to solve," he said. I wouldn't be surprised if the Baltic republic gain their independence in the next decade, and also the ones in the Caucasus."

The diplomat said the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia "don't give much to the centre anyway" and "may contribute more insecurity than security."

The Soviet Union is witnessing a titanic struggle among what was, what is and what may be. The dramatic changes, for example, shock Jewish emigrants visiting their homeland after a

decade of life abroad.

The once-dreary hum of Soviet politics has become a national pastime.

In May, Soviet watched the debut of the Congress of Peoples Deputies, formed two months earlier in unprecedented multi-candidate elections, with such zeal that industrial output fell by 20 per cent.

The congress was created at a Communist Party conference that Gorbachev convened last year to overhaul the political system.

Nationalist "popular fronts," spun off from reforms Gorbachev initiated to get people involved in politics, have spearheaded independence drives in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and in Armenia, Georgia and the giant Ukraine.

Secession campaigns are likely to intensify during the 1990s, adding to the mushrooming of informal political groups that call themselves everything from "Green ecologists" to "anarchists" and "Christian Democrats."

A group dedicated to remembering the victims of dictator Josef Stalin's "Gulag" prison camps — simple called "Memory" — has become a nationwide organization. Its members last month staged a candlelight vigil outside the dreaded KGB Lubyanka headquarters in Moscow.

Rays of light have pierced the Soviet economy, with thousands of co-operatives springing up and offering everything from legal advice, tyre repairs, massages and tooth extractions to surrogates who hold a place in the country's ubiquitous long lines.

Many Soviet citizens, accustomed to subsidized housing, food and free medical care, harp incessantly about the co-operatives' high price and bureaucrats make it hard for co-ops to conduct business.

"I know only one thing: after two weeks of a (free) market, the people would be on the streets and would smash any govern-

ment," Gorbachev said recently. A state enterprise law passed with great fanfare last year has failed in its mission to make government plants self-financing. Shortages of soap products in the summer set a nationwide strike by coal mines.

Vertical text on the left margin, partially obscured.





## Mideast



The corpse of Ayatollah Khomeini spills off its bier as frenzied mourners clamour to touch the body of their Imam.



Young Palestinian boys cover their faces and make the "V for victory" sign, while another youth hurls a stone in an incident in Ramallah, West Bank, in which four stone-throwing Palestinians were wounded.



American hostage in Beirut Marine Lt Col William Higgins as he appeared hanged in a video tape issued by his captors, pro-Iranian extremists. He was reportedly killed in retaliation for the Israeli abduction of a Hezbollah spiritual leader Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid.

## Living dangerously

## Chronology



(Continued from Page 15)  
 Sep 20 — F W de Klerk inaugurated as South African president.  
 Sep 23 — Ceasefire begins in Lebanon.  
 Sep 26 — Vietnam says it completes its withdrawal from Cambodia.  
 Sep 28 — Deposed Philippines president Ferdinand E Marcos dies in Hawaii.  
 Oct 3 — Panamanian officers stage abortive coup attempt against Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.  
 Oct 4 — Lebanese hijacker Fawaz Younis sentenced to 30 years in US prison.



Oct 5 — Dalai Lama wins Nobel peace prize.  
 Oct 6 — Bette Davis dies, age 81; Typhoon Angela kills at least 118 in Philippines.  
 Oct 13 — US stock markets plunge in greatest fall since Oct 19, 1987.  
 Oct 17 — Earthquake strikes San Francisco Bay area.  
 Oct 18 — Egon Krenz replaces Erich Honecker as East German Communist Party leader.  
 Nov 1 — Nicaraguan government says it will terminate truce with rebels, known as Contras; El



Salvador guerrillas pull out of talks with government.  
 Nov 4 — Oil rig Seacrest capsizes in gulf of Thailand, and more than 80 missing; Typhoon Gay ravages gulf of Thailand, some 170 die.  
 Nov 5 — Lebanese Parliament elects Rene Mouawad as new president.  
 Nov 6 — Namibians begin elections for constitutional commission.  
 Nov 9 — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping says he's giving up all official posts; East Germany opens borders.

## Left to right

Rene Mouawad raises his hand as he is sworn in as Lebanon's new president, a Muslim woman kneels and prays after she returned to Beirut following the announcement of a ceasefire in Lebanon; Ahmed Khomeini mourning the death of his father Ayatollah Khomeini as seen on Iranian television and Yasser Arafat, the President of Palestine, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan display the new unity when Cairo joined the Arab League last May.



Nov 10 — East Germany begins chopping new exits in the wall; Todor Zhivkov loses party post in Bulgarian shuffle.  
 Nov 11 — Guerrillas in El Salvador launch major offensive; at least 400 die.  
 Nov 15 — Brazil holds first popular presidential election since 1960.  
 Nov 17 — Six Jesuit priests found slain in El Salvador; South Africa begins desegregating beaches and other public facilities; Zhivkov dropped as head of state in Bulgaria.  
 Nov 22 — Lebanese president Mouawad assassinated by bomb.  
 Nov 24 — Elias Hrawi elected president of Lebanon; Czech politburo resigns after massive protests.  
 Nov 28 — Czech authorities say they will form coalition government with non-communists; Rajiv Gandhi resigns after election defeat.  
 Nov 29 — Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci flees to Hungary.  
 Nov 30 — Terrorists kill West German banker Alfred Herrhausen; Philippine troops mutiny.  
 Dec 1 — V P Singh named Indian prime minister.

Dec 2 — Bush-Gorbachev meet in Malta.  
 Dec 3 — East German politburo and central committee resign.  
 Dec 6 — Gunman kills 14 women at University of Montreal; Car bomb in Colombia blamed on drug traffickers kills 59.  
 Dec 7 — Lithuanian Parliament amends constitution to provide multi-party system.  
 Dec 12 — British begin forced repatriation of Vietnamese from Hong Kong.  
 Dec 14 — Patricio Aylwin wins Chilean presidential elections; Andrei D Sakharov dies.



Mideast

# A time

KUWAIT, (Kuna): With the exception of Lebanon and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, 1989 was not all doom and gloom as far as the Arab world is concerned despite the prevalent feeling to the contrary, there were a few bright spots.

It was a year which saw some fast-moving developments on more than one front, although the two key issues that have occupied the region for so long — the Palestine question and Lebanon — appear to have remained on hold by year's end despite some serious efforts aimed at breaking the never-ending stalemate.

In the Gulf, for example, the more than one-year-old ceasefire between Iraq and Iran was holding firm and the war that had ravaged the two countries' economic and human resources for nearly eight years looked like it had finally come to an end.

Thus, the post-war reconstruction effort got underway, especially in Iraq, where the two key cities of Fao and Basra were rebuilt in record time.

Other than the ceasefire agreement, however, the implementation of other articles of UN Security Council Resolution 598 calling for a comprehensive settlement between Iraq and Iran were on hold, but diplomats were still talking and mediating, thus raising hopes that sooner or later a comprehensive settlement will be reached that will meet the conditions of both Iran and Iraq.

The last year also saw the birth of two major groupings in the Arab world — the Arab Maghreb Union in North Africa and the Arab Co-operation Council between Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and North Yemen.

Both were meant to complement the third Arab grouping, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in existence since 1981.

Experts say they were conceived as economic blocs aimed at fostering co-operation between the member states, but their political overtones were also clearly visible and could not be ignored or underestimated.

1989 also brought Egypt back formally to the Arab League and to the Arab fold after ten years of boycott by the Arab world. It immediately assumed a leading role in inter-Arab and regional politics and its weight was also more felt on the international scene as a result.

The year also ended with some significant improvements in the overall political atmosphere in relations between individual Arab states — Egypt and Libya, Egypt and Syria, North and South Yemen, Morocco and Algeria etc. The restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Syria in the last week of the year was considered a major step in inter-Arab co-operation and understanding.

The democratization process in Jordan picked up momentum through the election of a new Parliament, the establishment of a new government, the lifting of martial laws, and the granting of more individual and press freedoms to Jordanians.

There is a consensus in Jordan that a key to the success of this Jordanian experiment with democracy lies in the extent to which the hardliners inside the kingdom were ready to go in co-operating with the regime.

Significant as these political developments are to the Arab world, nothing was more of a morale booster to the ordinary Arab than Iraq's totally unexpected entry into the space age with the launching of its own home-made missile, presumably capable of carrying a space satellite any time in the near future.

To many Arabs — let alone the rest of the world — it confirmed the deeply-held view that the Arab world has the potential, the capabilities, and the know-how, to become a power in its own right.

On the verge of a new century, the Arabs proved they are capable of some major scientific and technological achievements of their own as they move forward in their overall development and educational effort.

Iraq — a country emerging from eight years of war with Iran — was still able to usher in the scientific age to the Arab world — quietly, efficiently, and with confidence, just like Saudi Arabia a few years back sent the first Arab astronaut into space aboard an American space shuttle or Syria's sending one of its own into outer space aboard a Soviet shuttle.

# to test

Israel can no longer claim sole monopoly on research and development (R and D) or on science and technology in the region. The Arab world has proved its ability to join the league of developed nations as they all look ahead to further progress in the twenty-first century.

These major accomplishments over the last year could have been crowned with the best prize of them all — an end to the 15-year-old war and civil strife in Lebanon. That did not happen.

The Arab effort to bring the civil war in Lebanon to an end was unprecedented since there was Arab unanimity and determination to put a halt to the bloodshed that had plagued that country for so long.

Furthermore, never was the international climate so conducive to a solution than in the last quarter of 1989.

Never was the so-called majority in Lebanon as hopeful that their war was coming to an end as they were during the months of October and November, when the members of the Lebanese Parliament met in Taif (Saudi Arabia) to iron out new constitutional reforms and then went ahead and ratified them and elected a new president, thus ending the constitutional vacuum that had lasted for more than a year.

But following the November 22 assassination of the newly elected president, Rene Muawwad, and the adamant refusal of Christian leader Gen Michel Aoun to accept the Taif accords, it became evident that, once again, the hardliners were to have the final word.

Short of a miracle, Lebanon, at best, was mostly likely to face much of the same in the coming year or two or, at worse, to be heading towards the much-dreaded *de facto* partition of the country, according to most analysts. By year's end, Lebanon was no longer on the world's order of priorities.

By contrast, no one had expected any miracles during 1989 when it came to the region's other major conflict — the Palestinian-Israeli question.

It was very clear that Israel was not in any way interested in working for any permanent settlement. Its immediate task was to resort to sedative-like measures in a bid to quell the Palestinian uprising — the intifada — which had entered its third year by year's end, defying the expectations of the whole world.

For the Palestinians, 1989 should have been the year they reaped the rewards for their historic decisions taken in November and December of 1988, at Algiers and Geneva respectively.

For the Palestinians, 1989 should have been the year the dialogue between their leadership and the US was to take hold, develop along clearer lines, and move on to a higher level, dealing with substantive issues rather than peripheral ones.

Instead, 1989 became the year when more concessions were being asked of the Palestinians and when plots were being concocted against them in a bid to bypass their representative organization, the PLO.

There were clear indications that in the absence of any tangible progress in the peace process, the hardline elements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip might eventually gain ground.

Furthermore, 1989 will be remembered as the year when the dialogue with Washington was moving nowhere. It was rather being exploited by the US for the sole purpose of putting additional pressure on the PLO without giving the organization anything in return.

On balance, 1989, the last year of this decade, reaffirmed a few trends that could no longer be ignored.

One of those is that the PLO has evolved into what one diplomat calls, "a reliable and competent negotiating partner."

The historic decisions of Algiers and Geneva in the previous year were still holding although their impact was not to be felt in the short-term. The long-term politicization process of the PLO was no longer a tactic but has become a part and parcel of Palestinian strategy.

The year had started with high hopes that the Bush administration would set a new course in the Middle East.

Both Bush and Secretary of State James Baker set a new tone that caused some serious concern in Israel and raised some hopes in the Arab world that a change was taking place in American foreign policy vis-a-vis the Middle East.

But 1989 ended with mounting frustrations on all sides of the Arab-Israeli divide as the administration got bogged down in a complex peace plan, originally set in motion by Israel, but ultimately adopted by the US.

There was a realization on all sides that the issues involved were complex, the intentions were not sincere, and the will for a breakthrough was not there.

# Peace

# Comin' home

THE US-backed Afghan resistance enters 1990 fragmented and demoralised by its failure to profit from the withdrawal of Soviet troops in its 11-year-old war to oust the communist government in Kabul.

The rebel failures have bolstered the

regime of Afghan President Najibullah and analysts say an outright military victory is now beyond the capability of the guerrillas, who may be forced to seek a negotiated end to the war.

"Things are very, very hopeless as far as the mujahideen are concerned," said one independent Pakistani expert on Afghanistan.

Holding on to the future





## Business

## The crash

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (UPI): Wall Street, still reeling from Black Monday of October 1987, spent the year trying to recuperate — only to be jolted with another resounding blow that sent tremors through the market.

The mini-crash of October 1989 reinforced individual investors' fears of the market, kept trading volume low, pushed brokerages' earnings down and sent market experts seeking an explanation for — and solution to — the swings of the volatile market.

Wall Street started out the year on a modest rise that snowballed, in large part due to avoid takeovers and leveraged buyouts, until the Dow Jones industrial average hit an all-time high of 2,791.41 on Oct 9.

"The story of the year is LBO fever, which had been on the scene for a number of years, really shifted into high gear and pulled the popular market average with it," said Irwin Kellner, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover.

"What was overlooked was the fact that the broad market peaked earlier in the year. That should have been a sign to people that things were not really as good as the Dow Jones average indicated."

The spree came to a crashing halt on Friday, Oct 13.

"No one, or few, expected the market to recover its lost ground that quickly, and it did that on the basis of a lot of takeovers that were the fashion earlier this year," Kellner said. "When it became apparent that it was takeovers and not economic fundamentals fueling stock prices, that was Friday, October 13."

Word of the collapse of a proposed \$6.75 billion labour-management buyout deal at UAL Inc. sent takeover-related stocks and others spiralling downward, and the Dow Jones average dropped a dizzying 190.58 points. Investors and traders spent the weekend nervously awaiting Monday's opening bell.

By mid-morning Monday, however, it was apparent that the market was rebounding. Investors held fast, bargain-hunters went shopping and by day's end the Dow had recovered 88.12 points.

Helping investors weather the storm, analysts said, were factors that differentiated the 1989 plunge from the one two years earlier.

This time, worst-hit stocks were takeover-related securities, the market was bolstered by a better-than-expected overnight performance in Tokyo and the Federal Reserve hinted it was prepared to provide an infusion of capital to the nation's banks.

Despite the low casualty count, however, the market plunge left its mark.

Investment activity slowed as individual investors, already shaken from 1987, were further discouraged from participating in the market and institutional investors faced interest rates that did not fall as had been hoped.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange, which hit 188.9 million shares in 1987 and fell to 161.5 million in 1988, continued at a subdued level, reaching just 165.9 million by the end of November 1989.

The price of seats on the exchange, a barometer of the market's appeal, sank to a low of \$420,000 in 1989. The high for the year was a mere \$675,000 compared with a high of \$820,000 and a low of \$580,000 in 1988 and a high of \$1.15 million and a low of \$605,000 in 1987.

The brokerage business paid a steep price. Earnings continued on a decline that began after the 1987 crash, thousands of employees were laid off and commissions were slashed at many major Wall Street firms.

The grim investment environment sent players and experts scrambling to find an explanation for the market's volatility.

Many pointed to programme trading as the culprit, sparking a debate over how to harness the effects of the large-scale computerised trading practice. Facing the most criticism was index arbitrage, a trading practice designed to take advantage of price differences between the securities and futures markets.

Programme trading had showed somewhat after 1987 but regained popularity during the course of 1989, said Lawrence Zicklin, managing partner at the investment management firm of Neuberger and Berman.

"Everyone blamed it for the '87 crash," he said. "There was public outrage after 1987 and everyone retreated. Now everyone is finding their way into it again. It has the potential to be very dangerous."

That sentiment has prompted many firms, among them Neuberger and Berman, Morgan Stanley, Goldman, Sachs and Co., PaineWebber Group Inc., Merrill Lynch and Co. and Kidder Peabody and Co. to suspend either proprietary or client index arbitrage.

Dean Witter Financial Services Group Inc. sent a letter to its clients blaming programme trading for "significant and abrupt volatility in the equity markets, unrelated to the underlying market conditions or the fundamental outlook for individual issues."

"Programme trading is simply an idea whose time has passed," Dean Witter chairman and chief executive officer Philip Purcell said in the letter.

Other market experts, however, insist programme trading merely exacerbates, rather than causes, market trends.

"I think the jury is still out on programme trading is a plus or minus," said Perrin Long Jr., an analyst with Lipper Analytical. "I don't think anybody really knows. Perhaps programme trading has been the whipping boy at many firms to justify why they're not doing as well on a profit basis as they did in the past."

Among the proposals suggested to control programme trading are instituting a stiffer collar to force the market in times of volatility to handle programme orders manually or revoking programme traders' exemption from the uptick rule, which permits the short sale of a security only when its most recent price change was upward.

Others have proposed increasing margin requirements for index futures to 50 per cent, the same level as common stocks, and co-ordinating inter-market regulation under the single authority.

## Takeovers

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (UPI): Nearly a decade of takeover mania was abruptly quieted one dreary Friday the 13th in October 1989.

Late that afternoon, it became clear that lenders, rattled by disconcerting signs for junk bonds, were backing away from the proposed \$6.75 billion buyout of United Airlines.

As news that the \$300-a-share United deal was on the rocks ricocheted around the financial community, investors took it as a powerful signal that chances for big takeover deals, which had driven the stock market for much of the late 1980s, were fast drying up.

Shuddering at the thought that the era of easily swallowed junk bond financing — the high-risk, high-yield tool of preference for leveraged buyout artists — might well be over, investors began dumping their stock in UAL Corp., the parent of United, and many other takeover-related issues.

Before the financial markets closed on Black Friday, institutional investors joined the selling rampage via computer-programme trades and stock and junk bond prices fell precipitously.

While the stock market has since recovered from the Oct 13 plunge, the outlook for big leveraged buyouts — and the condition of the junk bond market — remains guarded as the decade draws to a close, analysts and observers said.

"The glory days of LBOs are over," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. "When it becomes a part of everyday life that companies have trouble meeting their interest payments on junk bonds, lenders are going to be reluctant to extend any more credit."

Many leveraged buyouts rely on a combination of bank loans and junk bonds for financing. A buyer can borrow as much as 100 per cent of the cost of the transaction using the target's assets and potential future earnings as collateral.

But servicing a huge debt is sometimes more difficult than an eager buyer projects.

In September, Toronto's Campeau Corp., which bought Federated Department Stores Inc. for \$6.6 billion in 1988 and Allied Stores Corp. for \$3.6 billion the previous year, said it was having liquidity problems under the weight of its near \$10 billion debt load. Bankruptcy has emerged as a likely possibility for the two retail plums.

Around the same time another LBO, Seaman Furniture Co., was teetering on the brink of bankruptcy because of debt-related problems. Even Merv Griffin's Resorts International Inc., the Atlantic City casino purchased from Donald Trump in 1988 for \$302 million, flirted with default.

As the year was drawing to a close, there were questions whether such giants as Southland Corp. and Western Union Corp. could meet their junk-bond interest payments.

"The failures of UAL, Robert Campeau and Merv Griffin brought people up short," said Sam Hayes, professor of finance at the Harvard Business School. "There was a realization that this thing isn't invincible after all."

Echoed fellow finance professor Peter Lineman of the Wharton School of Business, "the latter half of 1989 proved that things can go wrong with leveraged buyouts. But the thing to remember is that most deals are still on track."

To be sure, fears that Rjr Nabisco Inc. would be ravaged as a result of its record \$24.9 billion leveraged buyout by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co have so far proven unfounded.

The highly leveraged deal, which closed in February to go down as the largest corporate takeover in history — left Rjr Nabisco saddled with interest charges of \$9 million a day.

Nevertheless, the company is on schedule with debt payments. It has cleverly sold off businesses outside its core cookie, cracker and tobacco operations and is liquid enough to keep new products and marketing rolling.

Given the environment, it is no surprise the number and value of deals for the first 11 months of 1989 are shy of 1988's record pace.

According to Mergers and Acquisitions magazine, through November 1989, the latest figures available — there were 2,817 completed transactions valued at \$186.9 billion, including the \$24.9 billion Rjr Nabisco takeover. For the same period in 1988, deals numbered 3,363 valued at \$185.7 billion.

In all of 1988, 3,976 deals were completed valued at \$236.2 billion.

Observers agreed, however, that dealmaking will most likely settle into a more sustainable pattern of less costly, lower-risk transactions.

Megadeals and hostile takeovers will be nearly impossible to accomplish due to uncertainty in junk bonds, the new conservatism of lenders and a general uneasiness about the direction of the US economy, said Martin Sikora, editor of Mergers and Acquisitions.

"The bulk of all deals has always been done by strategic buyers and these transactions aren't headline grabbers nor are they hugely priced," he said. "That business will continue to move along fairly well."

Foreign acquisitions of US companies again were strong in 1989.

In September, Sony Corp. snapped up Columbia Pictures Entertainment Corp. for \$4.8 billion dollars in a deal that made it clear the cash-rich Japanese can be formidable players in US takeovers.

A less valuable but equally visible transaction saw Mitsubishi Estate Corp. plunk down \$846 billion in October for majority stake in Rockefeller Centre — Radio City music hall included.

In all, there were 415 takeovers of US companies by foreigners accomplished through November 1989 with a value of \$43 billion, compared with 430 deals in the same 1988 period valued at \$45.8 billion, according to Mergers and Acquisitions.

Airlines, pharmaceuticals companies and media/entertainment groups proved the hottest merger and acquisition targets in 1989.

An investment group led by Alfred Checchi paid \$3.8 billion for NWA Inc., parent of Northwest, in the largest airline takeover on record. Donald Trump, who bought the shuttle operations of bankrupt Eastern Airlines for \$365 million in May, was courting AMR Corp., parent of American, before the sorry fate of the United deal prompted him to back away from his \$7.5 billion overture.

## Dollar

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (UPI): The dollar took a rollercoaster ride in 1989, regaining some of its former muscle tone after lengthy restraint by international monetary authorities and advancing to 2 1/2-year highs before being pummeled back down by central bank action and other forces.

Fundamental economic factors strongly influenced the dollar's course, ranging from the favourable international interest rate differentials that drew global investment to the United States early in the year to mounting concern over a slowdown in the US economy, bearish for the dollar.

Politics were equally important. Scandals and revolving-door prime ministers in Japan worked with domestic electoral worries in West Germany to favour the dollar. Then political and economic reform broke out all over Eastern Europe to supercharge the investment-vehicle West German mark.

The group of seven industrial democracies regained credibility with some of the best-coordinated intervention it had ever carried out. G-7 ministers in September decided the dollar had to be brought back into line with the group's objectives — then backed its policy up in global markets.

Despite its gyrations, the dollar has retained firm tone, disproving those who warned that US failure to seriously reduce the budget deficit would cool foreign investment flows and weaken it. Yet its long-term decline since 1985 has been vindicated by the lowered US trade deficit.

"The dollar's continued strength would be the No. 1 story," said I. M. Destler, a University of Maryland professor and co-author of "Dollar Politics," a recent book on exchange rate policy. "Investment has continued so much so that the dollar has been on an upward trend."

The year opened with the dollar at 1.7673 West German marks and 123.89 Japanese yen and finished at 1.7295 marks and 144.05 yen — a 1.5 per cent loss against the mark, but a 16 per cent gain against the yen.

As the year closed the dollar was steadily holding its own against most other currencies (it gained 14 per cent against the British pound, another important benchmark).

Many dollar-watchers say it is undervalued against the mark, but add it could drop even further or ease against other units. So it is a negative scenario for early 1990 with a potential dollar rally later on, but any East European setbacks could mean a sweeping rewrite.

The dollar's 1989 highs were attained in the spring runup, when it hit 2.0340 German marks and 149.50 Japanese yen.

Those were above 1988's highs of 1.9245 marks and 137.25 yen — but far below the record February 1985 highs of 3.44 marks and 263 yen. The postwar dollar lows of 1.56 marks and 121 yen were seen at the end of 1987.

The dollar's 1989 low against the German mark came in the year's closing sessions, when it fell under 1.73 marks. Its low against the Japanese unit came in the opening Jan 3 session, when it traded below 124 yen.

In January the dollar was pulling out of the downward track set by the Reagan administration in 1985. From 1981 to 1984 US officials had maintained a hands-off policy which let the dollar ride sky high. Exchange rates were a constant focus of bickering at economic summits.

US policy reversed after the strong dollar drove up trade and budget deficits and hurt manufacturing export. The 1985 Plaza agreement and the 1987 Louvre accord yielded greater co-operation on exchange rates by the industrial democracies. The dollar came back to earth.

Dollar devaluation helped trim the merchandise trade deficit, which declined to \$127 billion 1988 from \$152 billion in 1987. It has been projected at \$100 billion in 1989. This, together with a vigorous recovery from the October 1987 crash, convinced international investors that the United States still was a good place to put their money.

Yield differentials between dollar-denominated and other instruments were still wide enough to pull in foreign capital. From early 1988 to May 1989 the Fed tightened credit to avert economic overheating and the key Fed funds rate rose to 9.7 per cent from 6.7 per cent. The rate is what banks charge each other for overnight, or short-term deposits.

Though the Fed had turned about and begun easing credit by the middle of 1989 in response to economic slowing rates still were high. The Economist magazine noted in May, "in the six months to the end of April, American government bonds outperformed all the other main markets."

Just as this yield differential began to erode, US and other international monetary authorities took steps to rein in the dollar.

In the May-July period the Fed intervened heavily in the foreign exchange market, selling a record \$11.92 billion for marks and yen to boost them against the dollar. But it lost little ground. In the August-September period the Fed entered markets with another \$5.87 billion.

A turning point came Sept 23, when the Group of Seven — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and Canada — met in Washington. The G-7 final statement said continued dollar strength was "inconsistent with longer-run economic fundamentals" and that further gains or a sharp decline could harm the world economy.

US and Japanese monetary authorities simultaneously intervened in the first foreign exchange session to follow the Washington meeting, selling dollars in Tokyo trading. That the US central bank intervened in Tokyo — highly unusual — indicated the level of US and G-7 determination.

The dollar proved highly resilient, rebounding as soon as the central banks let up their pressure. But it gradually gave way, hastened downwards by West German and Japanese interest rate hikes. The increasingly evident slowdown in the US economy, an easing of Fed credit policy and the Oct 13 drop on Wall Street contributed to the decline.

"The key is perceived US economic weakness — in the early 1980s there was never any question about that," said Finstrom.

Money

made the world



A busy broker at the New York Stock Exchange on Oct 16.



A New York Stock Exchange trader smiles after the market went up.



A Tokyo broker in frenzied trading as market dropped after a dive on Wall Street.



A New York stock broker overcame by fatigue at the end of trading on Oct 22, after the market dropped below the 2000 level.

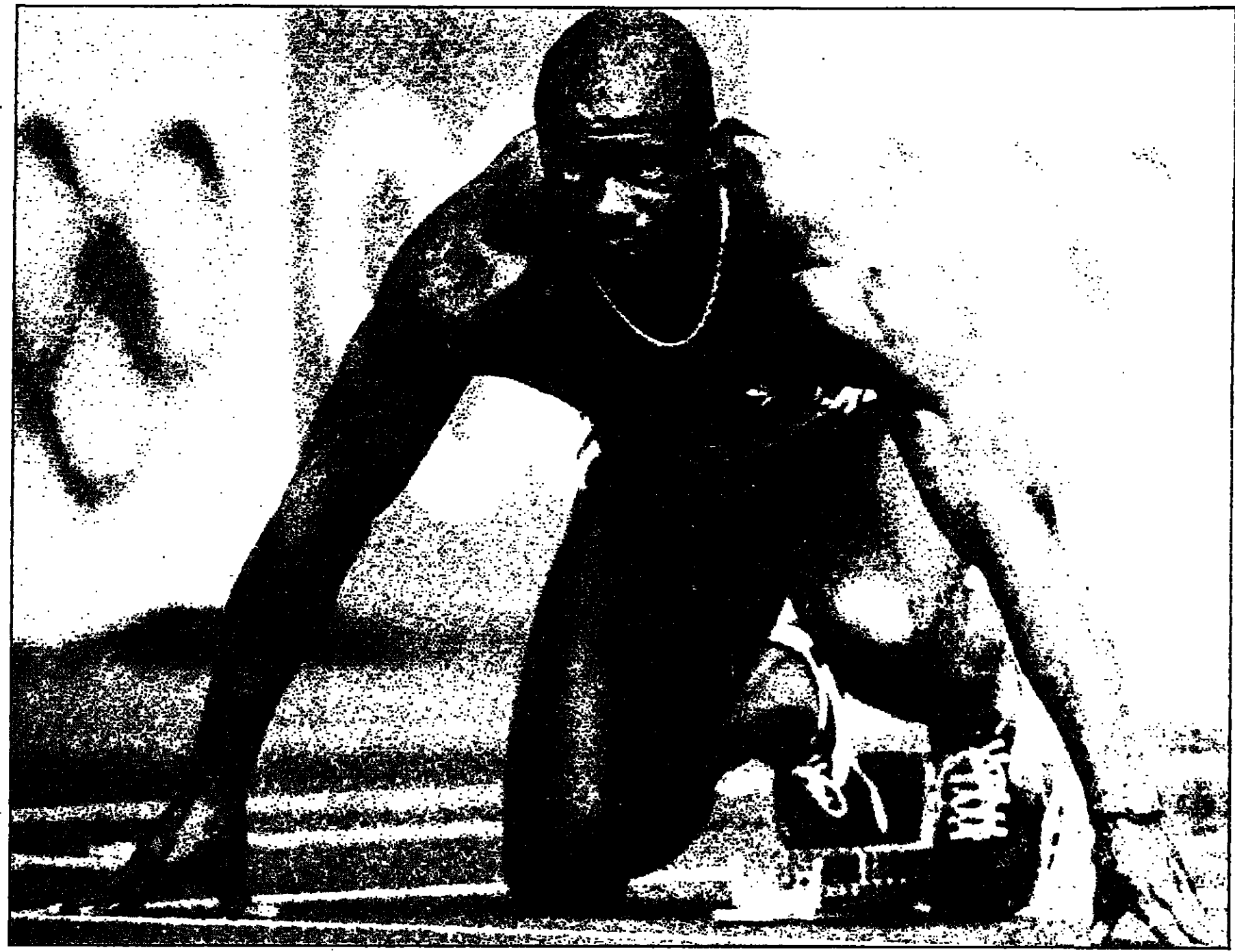
go 'round



Sports



Graf: ruled women's tennis



Johnson: fell from grace



Tyson (centre): undisputed heavyweight champion



Lendl: stayed No.1



Prost: champion thrice



Lewis: clashed frequently with Johnson

Stars dominate

LONDON, Dec 30, (Reuters): A boxer of snarling ferocity, a footballer touched with genius and a sprinter who tumbled overnight from hero to villain formed the outstanding sporting images of the turbulent 1980s.

Mike Tyson emerged from a New York ghetto to launch a savage and successful bid for the undisputed heavyweight championship of the world.

From the slums of Buenos Aires, Diego Maradona gruffly stepped to the captaincy of his country and inspired Argentina to the soccer World Cup.

And Ben Johnson, born in a Jamaican shantytown, beat Carl Lewis and the world 100 metres record in successive years before his fortunes crashed around him when he was expelled from the 1988 Olympics for using drugs.

Caustic Johnson's fall from grace after he had defeated Lewis and reduced his own world record in Seoul was the sports sensation of the decade.

Scandal also brushed Tyson. He was embroiled in an acrimonious divorce from his actress wife Robin Givens and charged with assault after one of a series of street scuffles.

Maradona had a series of bitter disputes

with his Italian club Napoli, totalling in an uneasy truce late in 1989. He also attracted adverse criticism for the huge sums of money he demanded to play in charity matches.

For fight fans the 1980s opened with the almost unbearably poignant sight of Muhammad Ali searching in vain for the elixir of youth in an 11th round defeat by Larry Holmes.

Tyson exploded on to the world scene in 1986, knocking out the hapless Trevor Berbick within five minutes to become at 20 the youngest ever heavyweight champion. He went on to win nine further world title fights, seven within the distance.

The softly-spoken Tyson embodied the flash and glamour which distinguished the Ali years, boxing sockless in plain black trunks. As the decade ended no-one looked remotely capable of beating him.

**Talents**

Maradona took over from the elegant Frenchman Michel Platini as soccer's leading light.

He transformed a talented but erratic Argentine side into world champions and hired his expensive talents to Spain's Barcelona and then Napoli.

Maradona's second goal in the Mexico

World Cup quarterfinal against England illuminated a memorable competition. A thunderous left-foot shot followed a 60-metre run in which the stocky Argentine weaved past defender after defender as if they were waxwork dummies.

In 1984 Los Angeles staged an Olympics during which an unashamedly chauvinistic audience seemed scarcely to notice the absence, through a political boycott, of the majority of the Soviet bloc nations.

The Russians were retaliating for US President Jimmy Carter's boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, part of a protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan the previous year.

In Los Angeles the American mood was upbeat as, against the backdrop of Ronald Reagan's successful re-election campaign, they cheered Lewis to gold medals in the 100, 200 and 4x100 metres relay plus the long jump.

Lewis should have been the ideal all-American hero.

"Handsome, articulate and dedicated to the pursuit of both excellence and wealth, he somehow failed to capture the public imagination.

Lewis's clashes with Johnson were among the most dramatic sporting confrontations

of the decade, highlighted by the contrast between the American's lissom grace and Johnson's awesome power.

East Germany's Marita Koch and American Florence Griffith Joyner were the outstanding women sprinters of their age.

Koch, whose delightful personality did much to erase the popular misconception that all East German athletes are unsmiling automatons, gathered 16 world records before retiring in 1986.

The flamboyant Griffith Joyner transformed herself at the age of 28 in to the fastest woman of all time, slashing the world 100 metres record in the American Championships then breaking the 200 mark twice in a day at the Seoul Olympics.

Physical conditions became increasingly scientific during the 1980s.

**Tribute**

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the highest scorer in American basketball history, bowed out at the age of 42 after 20 professional seasons, a tribute both to modern training and his own acute intelligence.

And relentless training helped catapult Ivan Lendl — a Czechoslovak who embraced the American way of life with an intensity that perhaps only an immigrant

can manage — to world number one in men's tennis.

Lendl, a gaunt, intense figure, honed his groundstrokes to near perfection but could not make the final adjustment to the serve-and-volley game demanded by Wimbledon's grass surface.

Wimbledon in the early part of the decade belonged to the troubled if immensely gifted John McEnroe.

McEnroe, an intuitive as Lendl was calculated, was capable of both sublime tennis and appalling behaviour.

He reached the heights in 1984, winning his third and final Wimbledon of the decade with a combination of power and delicacy none of his contemporaries could rival.

In women's tennis the start of the decade saw the cool Chris Evert at her peak while the mid-years were dominated by fellow American Martina Navratilova, as obsessive in her pursuit of physical fitness as Lendl.

By 1989 the game was ruled by Steffi Graf, a West German who went out and whacked the ball harder than anyone else around, and her compatriot Boris Becker, at 17 the youngest man ever to win Wimbledon.

If McEnroe was the unacceptable face of

modern sport, golf, to its eternal credit, continued to insist on exemplary behaviour from its practitioners.

Tom Watson took over from fellow American Jack Nicklaus as the world's top player before his putting deteriorated.

The dashing Spaniard Seve Ballesteros, flaxen-haired Australian Greg Norman and dedicated Briton Nick Faldo all had their days in the sun but no-one was able to exhibit quite the all-round authority Watson had displayed.

The growing strength of the European game was demonstrated when Europe defeated the United States in the 1985 Ryder Cup team competition, retaining the trophy in 1987 and 1989.

Motor racing, sport of the international jet set, witnessed the rise and fall of the turbo-engined cars, finally outlawed in an effort to increase safety and reduce costs.

Frenchman Alain Prost and Brazilian Nelson Piquet won the drivers' crown three times with Prost establishing himself as the world's outstanding driver with a record total of 39 Grands Prix.

But Prost's increasingly bitter rivalry with his McLaren team mate Ayrton Senna overshadowed the 1989 season and he left the team to drive for Ferrari in 1990.

The America's Cup rested with the San Diego Yacht Club at the decade's end, at least until the next court appeal.

Yachting's premier trophy was fought in the courts and not the open seas as San Diego and New Zealand's mercury bay boating club bickered about the rules in a dispute which had everything to do with money and prestige and nothing to do with sport.

In the water, Michael Gross, Vladimir Salnikov and Kristin Otto were the outstanding swimmers of their generation.

Salnikov pulled off an astonishing Olympic golden double, winning the 11,500 metres freestyle in 1980 and 1988 after missing Los Angeles through the Soviet boycott.

China returned to the international sporting fold, competing in the Los Angeles Olympics after an absence of 32 years.

But South Africa remained isolated, despite belated attempts by administrators to end racial separation in sports.

In 1986 the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games were largely devalued when African, Asian and Caribbean nations boycotted in protest at Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions on the white-ruled republic.

turbulent 1980s



## Sports

## Drug use widespread

LONDON, Dec 30, (Reuters): The 23-year-old student sat hunched over the barrel of a loaded gun, his finger trembling on the trigger.

Four years of intense anabolic steroid use had left Tommy Chaikin physically and mentally wrecked and brought him to the brink of suicide.

Once he had been a precocious American football talent. But dangerous doses of steroid cocktails had left his body bloated and crippled, his personality aggressive and brutal.

"I was trying to get up that final bit of courage to end it all. Every nerve inside me was on fire," Chaikin wrote later. "I lost control of everything."

For the teenager who set out in pursuit of the American dream was himself being chased towards death by drugs and those who urged him to use them in search of sporting excellence.

Chaikin was saved from himself and recovered to write a graphic account of life on steroids and their wide-spread use in American college football.

## Exposed

But his experiences were not unique during a decade in which drug use in sport has grown at an alarming rate as athletes have gambled with their health for glory and cash rewards.

It was this year's Canadian government inquiry into the Ben Johnson scandal at the Seoul Olympics which finally exposed the extent of drug abuse in sport.

Johnson brought shame on himself, his sport and his country when he was disqualified after testing positive for steroids following his triumph in the showpiece 100 metres final.

The affair shocked the Olympic movement. But through the subsequent inquiry in Toronto, more was learned about drug abuse in sport in the eight months following Seoul than in the previous eight years.

For until Johnson's unmasking as a cheat, the full scale of the drug problem had remained hidden behind a veil of statistics and claims by sports chiefs world-wide that it was under control.

Even as the Seoul Games closed, International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch claimed that the Johnson affair had been "a good lesson."

"I think we can say we are winning the battle against doping," he said.

But he was wrong. Throughout the decade, the cheats had outwitted the authorities and within weeks athletes, coaches and administrators were revealing at the Toronto inquiry how drug use in sport generally and athletics in particular was rampant.

Johnson's coach Charlie Francis disclosed how he himself had used steroid through the '70s and how Johnson and others had used a variety of bulk-building substances since 1981.

"Athletes didn't do steroid by choice. They did it under pressure because it's clean steroid use is extremely wide-spread and athletes can't achieve top performances without taking them," Francis told the inquiry.

Johnson's steroid supplier, his doctor Mario Astaphan, added: "The axiom with track and field athletes is: if you don't take it, you won't make it."

American doctor Robert Kerr told the inquiry that the escalation of drug use in sport had risen to "ridiculous amounts" and estimated that as many as 90 per cent of top-level track and field competitors had used steroids.

Recent revelations from Eastern Europe support Kerr's testimony. A defector's claim that all East German athletes were forced to take drugs was followed by an unprecedented admission by the country that 14 of its athletes had failed dope tests last year.

## Revealed

Within weeks the Soviet Union, another track and field power, disclosed 30 positive cases this year while a leading Czechoslovak athlete revealed wide-spread drug use among his compatriots with the blessing of the country's leading sports officials.

Steroid users risk heart, liver and kidney disease as well as cancer, yet while Eastern bloc authorities have gambled with the health of their athletes for political prestige, few would dispute that money has been responsible for the growth in the use of dangerous drugs in the West.

Johnson has maintained throughout that he took drugs simply to keep pace with other users. Yet the scandal in Seoul cost him an estimated \$10 million in lost income — the sort of cash many are clearly prepared to cheat for.

Typical of the breed was Britain's former 400 metres runner David Jenkins.

"For sportsmen, the rewards for winning are far greater than any remote chance of being caught," said Jenkins, who was jailed in California in 1988 for supplying steroids and has since admitted using them at the 1976 and 1980 Olympics.

The statistics support his claim. Only 24 track and field athletes failed tests in the five years up to the 1980 Moscow games and there were no positive tests at the inaugural Athletics World Championships in 1983 with only nine positive tests in 1987 — the year of the Rome World Championships.

At the 1984 — Los Angeles Games only 12 competitors from the full range of sports failed dope test. Yet Kerr testified in Toronto that he provided steroids for 20 medal-winning American athletes at the Games.

Only six competitors tested positive at the 1987 Pan-American Games in Indianapolis and just 10 — of whom Johnson was the only track and field athlete — were caught in Seoul.

Most surprisingly, the Toronto inquiry led to allegations of corruption among sports chiefs and meeting organisers — had it been simply luck that Johnson escaped detection in 1987 despite being tested 15 times?

Yet several incidents during the '80s had hinted at the scale of the problem.

The first occurred in 1983 when 17 competitors, 10 of them medalists, were disqualified from the Pan-American Games in Caracas for failing drugs tests and a further 12 Americans withdrew and returned home before they could be tested.



Chilean goalkeeper Roberto Rojas fakes injury after a firecracker thrown by a spectator lands near him.



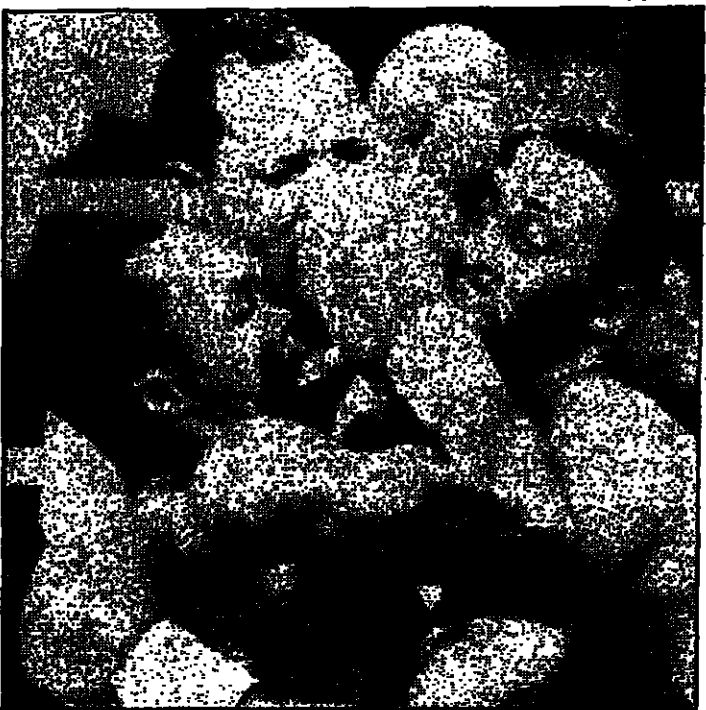
A boxer jumps high in the air after winning his fight.



Ruud Gullit holds the UEFA Cup which his team Milan won.



A blood-drenched policeman, injured in a clash with soccer fans, being taken to hospital.



Sugar Ray Leonard (left) and Thomas Hearns in action during their last fight.



Chris Evert says goodbye to tennis.



Arantxa Sanchez won the French Open.

## Violence increases

LONDON, Dec 30, (Reuters): New heights of soccer violence and a cruel run of stadium disasters cast long shadows over sport in the 1980s.

Scores of people died in crowd violence, the perennial scourge of soccer. Tragic accidents in shabby, crumbling, often overcrowded stadiums claimed the lives of hundreds more around the world.

Catastrophe stalked the 80s from beginning to end, reaping its heaviest toll when the decade was almost over at Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield, northern England.

Ninety-five people were crushed and trampled to death there in April 1989 when fans surged into an already-packed terrace at a Cup tie between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest.

The tragedy froze the hearts of football fans everywhere, recalling three disasters that struck within as many weeks at the mid-point of the decade.

On May 11, 1985, 56 people were killed and more than 200 injured when fire engulfed the main stadium at Bradford City's stadium in northern England.

Two weeks later, 10 people were trampled to death and 29 injured in a crowd panic at the Olympic stadium in Mexico City.

And on May 29, rampaging Liverpool soccer fans attacked rival Italian supporters before the European Cup final at the Heysel stadium in Brussels.

Thirty-nine people, mostly Italians, were crushed and trampled to death when a stadium wall collapsed under the stampede.

## Helped

England supporters, long recognised as world leaders in the export of soccer thuggery, helped set the pattern for the decade when they rioted in Turin, Italy, at a European championship match in June 1980.

A year later, England fans draped in Union Jacks attacked Swiss supporters with sticks, boots and bottles as England went down 2-1 to Switzerland in a World Cup qualifier in Bern.

In the Netherlands, a smoke bomb interrupted a League match in Rotterdam in November 1981 and two explosions on the pitch stopped a match between the Hague and Utrecht in the same month.

In November 1982, at least 24 people were killed and 250 injured when drunken fans provoked a stampede at a soccer stadium in the southern Colombian city of Cali.

English club sides were banned from Europe after Heysel, but bands of marauding fans continued to travel abroad with the national side.

English and West German fans fought pitched battles in West German cities at the European championship finals last year, while more than 200 English and Swedish fans were arrested after clashes in Stockholm last September.

Soccer violence, long dubbed the 'English disease', spread increasingly to countries such as the Netherlands, West Germany, Greece and even Eastern bloc states like Czechoslovakia — often with a strong 'copycat' element.

"There seems to be a strong element of trying to be like British hooligans, who they regard as the experts — right down to wearing the same dress and badges in English and singing songs in English," said Vic Duke, a sociologist at Salford University in northern England.

"Often they will wear English club hats and insignia of teams like West Ham, Chelsea or Liverpool. In the worst incident in Czechoslovakia, fans chanted 'Liverpool, Liverpool' while they were smashing up a train."

## Advance

Violence grew more sophisticated, with hooligans forming national and even international networks to plan clashes in advance and thwart ever-tighter police controls in and around stadiums.

"Football gang violence is very much more calculating and militaristic than it's ever been before," said Dr Steve Redhead, senior law lecturer at Manchester polytechnic.

"It's been the best example of a cult activity which inflates regional pride and rivalry — and very often masculine pride and rivalry. In recent years that has been given a new twist, with much greater European travel," he added.

Publicity in recent months has focused again on the Netherlands, where two home-made bombs were hurled into the crowd at an Ajax-Feyenoord match in October, injuring 14 people.

Ajax were earlier banned from European competition for two seasons after missile-throwing fans forced the abandonment of a UEFA Cup home tie against Austria Vienna.

Even when crowd violence was out of the news in the 1980s, tragedy repeatedly grabbed the headlines.

In February 1981, 19 people died in a stampede at a soccer stadium in Piraeus, Greece, as fans rushed to leave the ground.

Seventeen were killed and 50 seriously injured when a stand collapsed at a stadium in the southwestern Colombian town of Ibagué, also in 1981.

In November 1982, 10 died at an Algerian soccer stadium when a concrete roof collapsed on spectators.

In a tragedy unreported until recently in the Soviet press, many people died in a crush at Moscow's Luzhniki stadium at a 1982 UEFA Cup tie between Moscow Spartak and Haarlem of the Netherlands.

According to a report in Soviet Sport last July, up to 340 people were crushed to death when fans leaving the stadium tried to re-enter the stands after a last-minute goal. The government newspaper Izvestia put the death toll at 66.

In March 1988, 70 soccer fans were crushed to death in a stampede at Nepal's national stadium in Kathmandu as fans rushed for cover in a violent hailstorm.

Then in April 1989, Hillsborough claimed its 95 lives. Many were crushed against cage fencing designed to prevent hooligans from spilling on to the pitch.

## Sports business on the rise

LONDON, Dec 30, (Reuters): "Of course, I could get the rackets produced for \$23 each in Taiwan but I prefer someone to give me \$2 million to be allowed to make them for us."

Boris Becker's manager Ion Tiriac distils the essence of the sports business in the 1980s, when the phrase "competitive pitch" took on a whole new dimension.

It was the decade when sports marketing, which took root in the '50s when McCormack signed his first contract with Arnold Palmer and soccer grounds sprouted perimeter advertising, really bore fruit.

It was the decade when "amateur" athletes competed for cash and tennis millionaires played for Olympic glory, when the Olympic torch relay was sponsored and the Olympic rings, the very symbol of the sporting ideal, were raffled.

It was the decade when television prime time joined the ranks of the Olympic gods, broadcasting rights fees rocketed and the proliferation of satellite channels held out the prospect of even greater investment in sport in the 1990s.

It was also a time of re-evaluation for the traditionally "amateur" systems in the Eastern bloc.

Commercial sponsorship helped a fledgling

Soviet baseball team tour the United States, a Soviet yacht was provisionally entered for the 1991 America's Cup bonanza, Soviet tennis stars pocketed their earnings, top soccer teams turned professional.

The East German Sports Federation, freed from the shackles of the Communist Party, said it would set up its own marketing agency and cash in on its athletes' prowess.

In the West, sport and commerce were locked in a close embrace by the last decade of the 20th century — but the relationship remained stormy.

As the '80s drew to a close, a power struggle was developing in the most commercial of sports between tennis players, all set to run their own circuit, and their governing body, seeking to reassert its authority with a \$6 million event.

The \$2 million first prize for the Grand Slam Cup was attacked as "obscene" by several top players.

And there was much soul-searching in international sport's last bastion of amateurism, rugby union, under pressure to relax its strict rules against rugby-related income.

For those sports that had already grasped the nettle of commercialism, a different problem had arisen — keeping pace with the increasing sophis-

tication of their sponsors.

In a global industry worth around \$50 billion, including more than three billion in sponsorship alone, the stakes were high and the complexities legion.

Some sports were deeply suspicious of commercial "interference," according to former European champion hurdler Alan Pascoe, chairman of sports marketing agency Pascoe Nally International.

"There's always this negative line 'Oh, if there's money involved, it's either corrupt or it's going to change sporting values.'"

"It's for sure there have been changes, it's for sure that within that there have been compromises, but personally I don't believe that sporting ideals have been prostituted," Pascoe said.

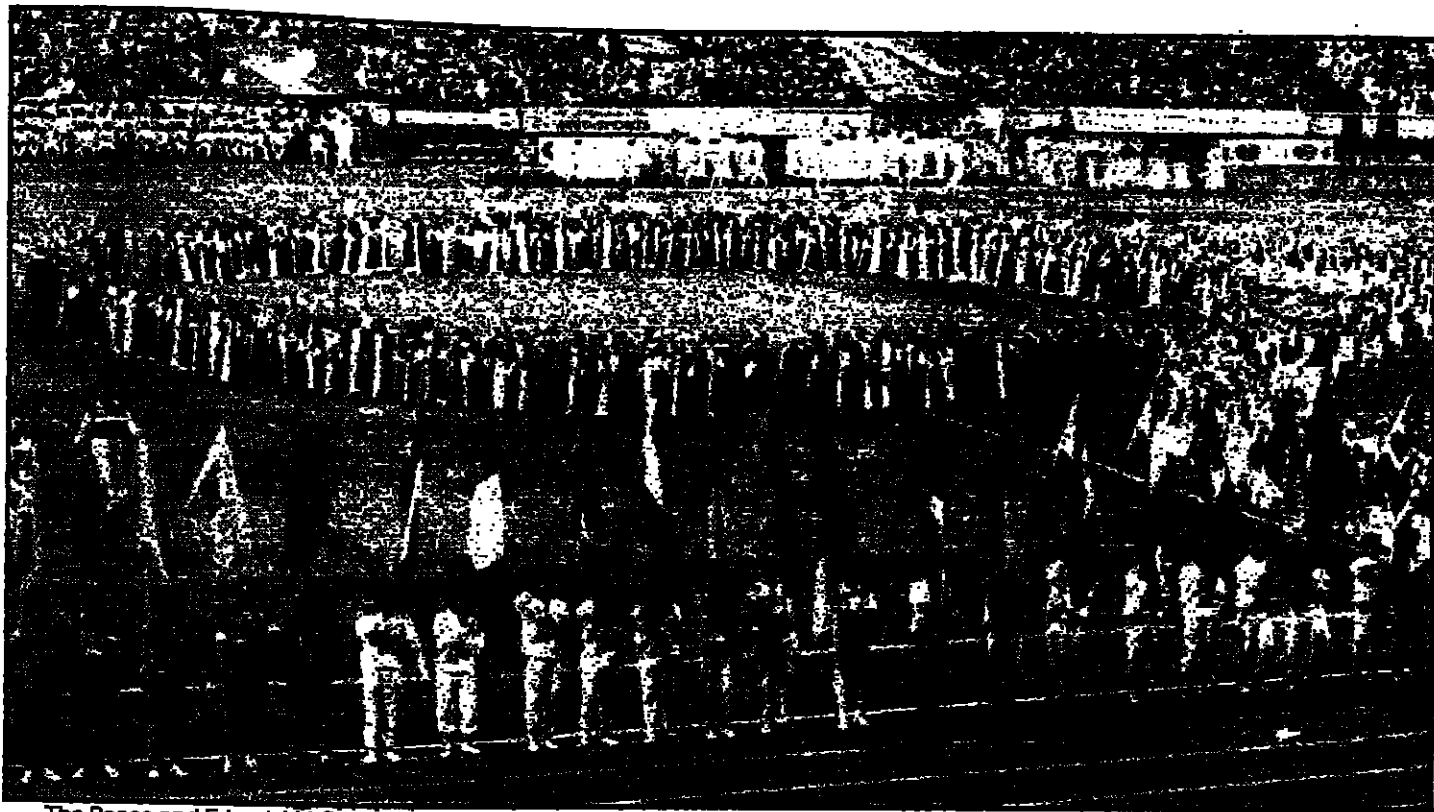
"Overall, I think commercialisation has been very positive for sport and sport has been very, very slow to come to terms with the real issues. But they've been let off very lightly in terms of people abusing that position."

All but a handful of international federations suffer from a lack of organisation and marketing expertise, said Adrian Mexallie, an Olympic relay silver medalist in 1964, now head of the Pan-European satellite sports channel Eurosport.

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## Sports



The Peace and Friendship Games open



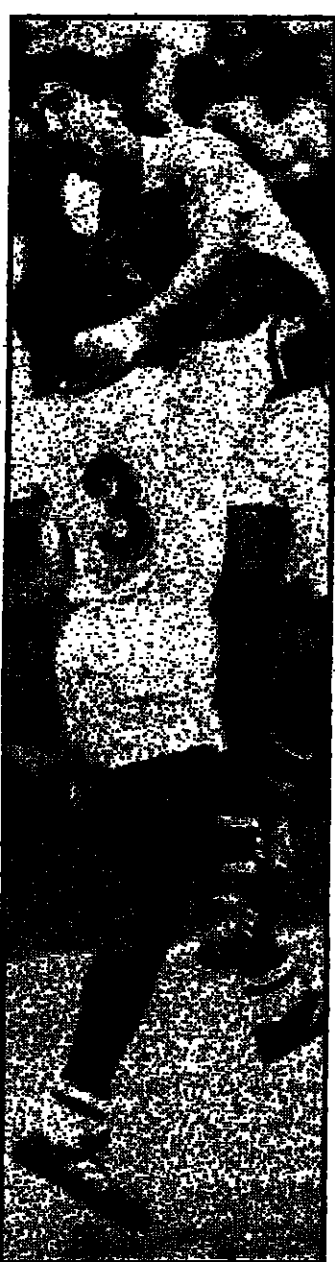
Iraqi players on top of each other after winning the soccer title



Basketball: most popular Filipino game



Filipino chess players in action



Players fight for supremacy



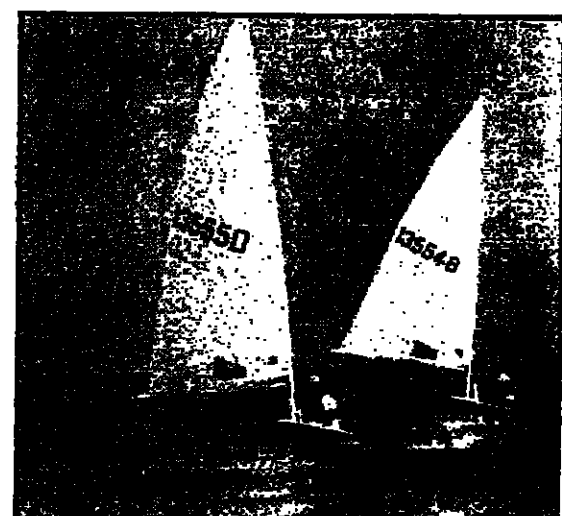
Sheikh Fahd: worked hard for the success of the Games



An action shot from the Games volleyball tournament



Yachting: attracting more members



Laser sailing: gained in popularity

# Kuwait ends year on high note

By Yawar Maqsood  
Sports Editor

KUWAIT started the year badly by failing to go beyond the first round of qualifiers for the 1990 World Cup but ended the year and the '80s on a very high note by successfully hosting the Peace and Friendship Games.

The Games, which opened on Oct 30 and closed on Nov 12, saw nearly 1,200 athletes from 45 countries take part in five disciplines — basketball, soccer, handball, volleyball and athletics.

The idea for the Games was the brainchild of HH the Amir, who wanted all the Islamic countries of the world to get together at a sports festival for the first time.

The hosting of the Games was, however, not smooth sailing. At first the international community thought that it was a scam and would stay just that, but when they realised that Kuwait was serious, hushes were put in its way.

The international community thought that this event was to be a political gathering and world leaders refused to send delegations. At the start of the year, Sheikh Fahd's efforts came to fruition in August when Kuwait was given the green light to host the Games. This signal came the first week of September — barely two months before the scheduled start of the Games.

Sheikh Fahd and his group of volunteers rethought themselves to the limit as they set about their task of proving the critics,

who thought that the Games could not be held in such a short time, wrong.

These efforts ended in a roaring success for Kuwait. Not only did the hosts earn rave reviews for Kuwait's organisational abilities, they also managed to dominate three of the sports — handball, basketball and volleyball. Kuwait took the titles in these events and finished third in soccer and second in athletics behind Qatar.

These Games have now become a part of history as no such event has ever been arranged for Islamic countries only. Kuwait also bore all the expenses of all the teams.

This was not the only event that Kuwait organised successfully. It also hosted the Arab Brotherhood Tennis championships, and the Kuwait International Rally.

Kuwait did quite well in a number of other fields also. Lieutenant Rakeb Al Daphir came back from Dubai after being acclaimed as the top Arab rider at the Dubai Horse Show. He scored three individual victories and was awarded the Silver Spur.

Mishal Al Jarrah also made a name for himself in powerboat racing. He finished first in the Jordan Powerboat race. He then took the title at the Fourth Bi-annual Kuwait Offshore Powerboat race. In another race in Dubai, Mishal also took fifth place although one of his engines stopped working mid-way through the race.

Kuwait's basketball team also came home with a trophy after winning the Saddam International Championship in Baghdad while Kuwait also shot its way to first

place in the Damascus Shooting Championship.

Kuwait was, however, not very successful at the Asian Athletics Championship held in New Delhi. The national squad won only one medal — a silver in the javelin event by Ghannem Johar.

Hassan Rashed proved that he was one of the best tennis players in the Gulf by taking the singles title at the Gulf Co-operation Council Tennis Championship.

There were not many other successes for Kuwait but the success of the Peace and Friendship Games was enough to put this country along with the best in the world in the organisation of big events.

On the local scene, Al Arabi emerged as Kuwait Soccer League champions while Qadisiya took the Amir's Cup.

In rallies, Eid Fahd proved that he was the best by finishing first in a number of rallies held over the year.

Kuwait also saw one of its best soccer players — Faizal Al Dakhil — quit the game after playing for this country for over a whole decade.

### Cricket

While Kuwait enhanced its reputation by the excellent organisation of the Games, the expatriate community was mostly busy throughout the year playing a game which was not part of the championship but retains its number one spot among Pakistanis, Indians and also the Englishmen — cricket.

The number of tournaments being played around the year seems to be increasing every year but the standard of the game remains the same.

Over the years, few cricketers have dominated the game and sometimes one does hear of a newcomer dominating a match. But such instances are few and far between.

What has hampered the progress of the sport over the last decade has been the lack

of a unified body to control the game in Kuwait or even try to build a team which can represent this country. The lack of such a team has led to virtually no international competition and, as such, to a deterioration in the standard of the game as a whole.

The players have nothing to play for except their team's glory. A competition for a place in a national side does always boost the standard of the game.

The following were the winners of various tournaments played this year:

Kifco Trophy — Evergreen; Pirelli Trophy — Evergreen; Speedbird Trophy — India; Amar Trophy — BTCC; GCL Summer League — Moghul Cricket Club; Qasid-o-Azam Trophy — Cantt; Sabah Trophy — Blue Star; Shabbir Memorial Trophy — Evergreen; Nehru Cup — Indian Veterans; Arcsons Thursday League — BKME; KCL Summer League — Evergreen; Rahmman Trophy — CCK; Al Athla Trophy — Evergreen; YMCA Winter Trophy — Union; Geophysical Trophy — Morning Stars; Jashammal League — Hubara; Trico Trophy — Colts; Starlite Trophy — Kifco; Burud Trophy — Lanka Colts.

Kifco also went on a tour of Pakistan and India. The trip was a successful one for the team with Kifco winning three of the four matches they played.

### Paluro Games

While cricket enjoys the status of the most popular sport in Kuwait, the Paluro Games held every year by the Filipinos are the best organised.

This year's Games, however, were tarnished a bit by the controversy which rocked the basketball event.

The basketball tournament seemed to be going smoothly until the organisers were accused of bending the rules to benefit a certain team.

Failure to find a solution to satisfy all the affected teams resulted in some of them pulling out of the event. The most notable

among these was KPBC, former champions and favourites to retain the title. The tournament, however, went on without these teams and saw Mangolia take the title.

The controversy generated by officials of these tournaments resulted in the formation of the Kuwait Pinoy Basketball League, which is scheduled to get off ground soon with the first matches early next month.

In the other Paluro events, the results were as follows:

Ladies basketball — Al Rashed Freight; Chess — Kabayan; Women's volleyball — Purnani Exchange; Table tennis — men's singles Jojo Rafael; men's doubles Jojo Rafael and Jun Barrios; Lawn tennis — men's singles Herbert Mendez; women's singles Sally Rioja; men's doubles H. Mendoza and D. Felix.

Darts SAS Hotel

Individual chess competition: Fernando Policarpo

Bowling: Women's Group A — Far East Restaurant; Women's Group B — Kabayan; Men's Group A — Trico Int'l; Men's Group B — Harid Ligaya

Most Valuable Bowler — Mar Evangelista

Sikran-karate Hatis Ligaya

Bowling, which seems to be the second most popular sport among the Filipinos, has attracted people from other nationalities to these events. A number of tournaments were held over the year and one of these was still in progress as the year ended.

### Badminton

The Paluro Games may have produced a controversy but Faiz Molyuddin has made sure that other people don't even think of one over the last six years as he continued his reign as the undisputed king of badminton by crushing his opponents in every match.

Such has been the margin of his victories

that his opponents have now started staying away from their games. In the recently concluded Kuwait Open, Faiz saw his first three opponents giving him a walkover. The result was that Faiz played only two matches to take the title — and that with a badly sprained ankle. He also partnered Reny John to the mixed doubles title.

Reny also took two titles that day when she joined Gina Anthony to take the ladies doubles crown. Incidentally Gina beat Reny to win the singles title.

Reny also had another success this year when she took the singles title at the Indian Arts Circle Badminton tournament.

### Soccer

Soccer among the expatriates is played mostly by the Goans at the Sour grounds although a new league, encompassing a number of nationalities, has now opened in Fakhra.

The results of various soccer tournaments over the year were as follows:

Youth Recreation Centre Tournament — Incredible; Seven-a-side Soccer Tournament — MUC; Ida Memorial — GCA; J. P. D'Mello Trophy — Salote; KBRC Trophy MUC; Tie-breaker Soccer — Goa.

A number of other tournaments were also held at the Sour grounds but some of the results were not available.

### Little League

The Kuwait Little League seems to be growing all the time. This year the membership in the League increased to 250 from 180 last year.

The number of teams now in the League is 18. There are six T-ball teams — Braves, Twins, Tigers, Cubs, Royals and Athletics; four minor teams — Mariners, Mets, Astros and Blue Jays; six major teams — Orioles, Dodgers, Cardinals, Rangers, Giants and Pirates; and two senior teams — Red Sox and White Sox.

### Yachting

This sport has taken off in a big way this

year. The number of members has increased from last year as has the number of boats. The interest in this event has increased to such an extent that the organisers of various events are having to restrict entries.

Red Viking won the Kosa Regatta held in Oct while Magic Flute took the Asterix Cup and Gambit the Ericsson Cup.

### Golf

This event also draws a lot of support from the expatriate community. Tournaments in golf are spaced out over the whole year with the most important event being the Kuwait Open — won by Bill McCarty this year.

Of the other tournaments, for which the results were made available to us, K. H. Chung won the Sheikh Sabah Trophy, Suhail Gidwani the last Stableford competition of the 1988-89 season and Adnan Asaf took the Ramadan Trophy.

Competitions are also held for medals every month.

A number of other sports — hockey, laser sailing, bridge, windsurfing, horseriding — are also held throughout the year.

The year has ended and so have the '80s but the battle for domination in various sports goes on. Kuwait should not sit back and gloat over the fact that the Peace and Friendship Games were a success. It should now strive for better goals in the '90s.

While Kuwait has proved that it can stand with the best in the organisation of sports at any level it still has to achieve the sort of standard which took it to the 1982 World Cup finals.

It seems that Kuwait has already embarked on this task and as such the '90s will hopefully bring more laurels to this country.



# Best of the rest



## Trends

NEW YORK (Reuters) It was a decade when fear of herpes gave way to the towering tragedy of Aids, a decade when caffeine, cholesterol, red meat and smoking became public enemies while cocaine became the drug of choice for a generation of new addicts.

It was a decade in which the rich became celebrated just for being rich and their faces seemed everywhere along with their Guccis, Rolls-Royces and other brand name baubles while thousands of people slept in the streets.

Above all, the experts say, the lifestyle of the 1980s seemed to have been about greed and conspicuous consumption, a decade personified in the United States by yuppies with heroes like Ivan Boesky, Michael Milken, Donald Trump, Leona Helmsley and Malcolm Forbes (who spent \$2 million on his 70th birthday party).

It was a decade where the poor seemed to become poorer as the Rolling Stones grossed \$90 million by making yet another farewell tour and baseball players won salaries of up to \$3 million a summer for playing a child's game.

It was also a time when many heroes fell off their pedestals — from Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, stripped of his Olympic gold medal and world record for using steroids, to Pete Rose, who was on his way to immortality with the most hits in baseball history until his gambling addiction got him banned from the sport for life.

From the playing field to the brokerage house, it was clearly a time of breaking the rules — and getting caught.

The dollar seemed to lose meaning and works of art became the new currency of the very rich. A Van Gogh painting the artist could not sell in his lifetime sold for \$53.9 million, the world record price at auction.

It was the decade of Rambo, a fascist freedom fighter, and Ronald Reagan, whose eight years in the White House seemed to give greed the presidential seal of approval.

It was also a time in which half of American marriages ended in divorce and a quarter of American children lived either in poverty or in one-parent homes.

The decade began with a pre-occupation about good sex and ended with an obsession about safe sex.

Paul Slansky, author of "The Clothes Have No Emperor: A Chronicle of the 1980s," a book that detailed the foibles of the decade, said his favorite quote of the 1980s came from Ivan Boesky: "Greed is healthy."

But Boesky, now bearded and looking more like a lost prophet than a Wall Street wizard, was not feeling that great as the decade ended and he remained in a federal prison after agreeing to pay \$100 million in fines and repayments for illegal insider stock trading.

Boesky's vintage wines, however, were kept safe and sound for him in the wine cellar of New York's posh "21" club.

On December 13, Helmsley, the 69-year-old "Hotel Queen" broke down sobbing as a judge ordered her to jail for four years and fined her \$7.1 million for plotting to evade taxes on everything from bras and girdles to a million-dollar marble

dance floor and a 130,000-dollar stereo system.

"What I noticed mostly in America and England in the 1980s was the increase in unabashed consumption, an overconsumption of goods and services," said the novelist Alison Lurie.

"People don't think anything of spending immense amounts of money for luxuries. Prestige seems to come from spending more money than necessary," Lurie added.

"It was a designer decade, an attempt to make people feel that money and objects are what counts in this world. What we are dependent on what we own and buy," she added.

Fuelling this triumph of materialism in the United States and elsewhere was the media's, especially television's, ability to promote never-ending images of wealth and things to buy. "It was as if television took over people's brains and laundered them," said Lurie.

A lot of the greed and materialism of the 1980s was present in the 1970s, but experts like Slansky say greed was fine-tuned in the '80s.

Top row (from left to right): The body of an unidentified Romanian soldier, Ceausescu and his wife Elena lying on the ground upon execution, and deposed Panamanian leader Noriega.

Row 2 (left to right): An injured Chinese tank driver is escorted by student protesters after being beaten in a skirmish in Tiananmen Square; Yelena Bonner lays a carnation by the side of Sakharov as his body lies in state in Moscow Palace of Youth; a protester sleeps with a mask in Tiananmen Square and Gorbachev uses chopsticks in Beijing.

Third row (left to right): Salman Rushdie; Guy von Dardel and Ninas Lagergren hold his passport which they received after a meeting with the KGB in Moscow; and photo of Norwegian armed forces.

Fourth row (left to right): Stefano Casiraghi and Princess Caroline with their children; Stefania Folli emerges triumphantly from the underground cave where she spent a record-breaking 130 days; actress Zsa Zsa Gabor, Oakland Athletics' baseball player Terry Steinbach comforts his wife Mary after an earthquake shook San Francisco and smoke seeps from the battleship USS Iowa's incinerated turret.

Fifth row (left to right): Kenyan wildlife officials burning the tusks they had confiscated from poachers; Leona Helmsley enters the Manhattan courthouse; Hugh Hefner with his wife Kimberly Conrad; Papandreu and Liak; and Khasehoge on his way to court in New York.

6th row (left to right): Pulitzer prize-winning picture of a Vietnamese girl Phan Thi Kim who ripped off her burning clothes when the US planes dropped napalm on her village; photographer Nick Ut and Kim; a Camille run walks in the garden of the convent near the death camp; Lisa Silva at the metro; a banfont Princess Diana; and a tired Manila soldier shows strain as he tries to relax after the latest coup bid against Aquino.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



International

# People

## Deaths

**NEW YORK, (AP):** Flutes and pipes wailed a farewell to Japan's Emperor Hirohito, Iran's faithful gripped the loss of their beloved Ayatollah, and banished Philippines president Ferdinand Marcos died an ocean away from home.

Other notables who died in 1989 included the last empress of the Hapsburg empire, Zita, whose centuries-old royal family once ruled from Poland to the Mediterranean; the last Russian-born prince, Vasil Romanov, and the king of welterweight boxers—Sugar Ray Robinson.

A look at some of the deaths that made news in 1989:

— Emperor Hirohito, once considered a god, was laid to rest in a misty forest tomb 62 years after he ascended the Chrysanthemum throne. The 87-year-old monarch saw Japan slip into the militarism that led to World War II and lived to see his nation rebound to prosperity. He succumbed to intestinal cancer on Jan. 7.

— Ayatollah Khomeini, 86, the charismatic Islamic leader who inspired the popular revolt that drove the Shah out in 1979 and transformed Iran into a Shiite Muslim state, died June 3 of heart failure.

The imam (spiritual leader) challenged the West, which he considered spiritually corrupt, and fought archrival Iraq in an eight-year war that dominated his reign and cost about 4 million lives.

— On his death, Iran was convulsed in grief. Eight people were killed in a funeral so emotional that Khomeini's body fell from its open casket and his shroud was shredded for moments.

— Former president Ferdinand E. Marcos, 72, lost his dreams of returning to the Philippines. Accused of bilking his homeland of \$10 billion during 20 years of rule, Marcos died of organ failure on Sept. 28, 10 months after he was hospitalized and almost 3 1/2 years after he arrived in his Hawaiian exile.

His wife, Imelda, is charged in the United States with racketeering, including looting \$103 million from the Philippines and defrauding US banks and institutions of more than \$165 million. Her trial is scheduled for March.

— Marcos' entombed body awaits permanent burial in his homeland, which his successor, president Corason Aquino, has blocked.

— Andrei A. Gromyko, 79, the unsimiling, unswerving diplomatic face of the Soviet Union for 28 years, died July 2 after representing his country through World War II, the cold war and detente.

Gromyko served and survived every Soviet leader from dictator Josef Stalin until he was retired by President Mikhail Gorbachev shortly before his death. He died after surgery for a vascular problem.

— Andrei D. Sakharov, 68, the outspoken Soviet physicist whose beliefs in human rights led him through seven years of internal exile to a Nobel peace prize and a seat on the Congress of People's Deputies, died Dec. 14 in his sleep.

The father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, Sakharov campaigned for disarmament and on the day of his death called for an end to the Communist Party's monopoly on Soviet power.

— Lebanese President, Rene Mouawad, 64, was assassinated in a bomb blast just 17 days after he was elected. The Nov. 22 bombing killed 23 people, drew world condemnation and cast doubt on prospects of ending the country's 14-year-old civil war anytime soon.

— Hu Yaobang, 73, the ousted reform-minded Communist Party chief died April 15, igniting student-led protests for democratic reforms. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of people were killed when the military moved to crush the pro-democracy movement on June 3-4.

— He died from heart failure two years after he was purged from the Chinese leadership for failing to put down other pro-reform demonstrations. Hu joined Mao Tse-tung during the Long March of 1934-35 and installed a market-oriented economy during seven years as party secretary.

— Janos Kadar, 77, who led Hungary's Communist Party for 32 years until 1988 when he was ousted in favor of reformers, died July 6. Kadar came to power

in 1956 with the Soviet invasion that crushed an anti-Stalinist revolt. He eventually was blamed for recent economic stagnation and pushed aside by Karoly Grosz.

— Lichtenstein's Prince Franz, Josef II, 83, died Nov. 13 after a 51-year reign that saw his tiny bucolic principality become a prosperous industrialized nation. The popular monarch, who was stricken with an undisclosed illness, never recovered from the death of his wife, Princess Gina, in October.

— Ahmadou Ahidjo, the former five-term president of Cameroon, died Nov. 30 of a heart attack in exile. He ruled Cameroon from independence in 1960 until he stepped down in 1982. Two years later he was convicted in absentia of plotting his return to power. He died at his home in Dakar, Senegal.

— Sen. Luis Carlos Galan, 46, Colombia's outspoken enemy of drug trafficking and promising presidential candidate, was assassinated by drug lords Aug. 18. His murder ignited an army crackdown on traffickers and sparked international action to stop drug smuggling.

— Sheikh Hassan Khaled, 68, the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Sunni Muslims and an advocate of moderation in the civil war-split nation, was assassinated May 16 by a car bomb that killed 21 others. No group claimed responsibility for the murder.

— Empress Zita, 96, the last empress of the Hapsburg empire that collapsed following World War I, died March 14 in a Swiss

convent.

— Prince Vasil Romanov, 81, nephew of Czar Nicholas II and the last prince born in Russia before the Bolshevik Revolution, died June 24 in Woodside, California.

— Surrealist master Salvador Dalí, 84, died Jan. 23 in his hometown of Figueras, Spain, after a lifetime of surprising the art world with renderings of dream-like images.

— Sugar Ray Robinson, 67, known to other boxers as the "best fighter pound-for-pound" who ever lived, died April 12 in Culver City, California. The welterweight champion retired with a 175-19-6 record, including 110 knockouts.

— Irving Berlin, 101, who came to embody popular American music after emigrating from Tzur, Russia, in 1893, died Sept. 22 in his New York home.

— Vladimir Horowitz, 85, the legendary pianist who emigrated from Russia in 1925 and dazzled concert goers around the world for 60 years, died Nov. 5 in his New York home.

— Other notable deaths included: actor Sir Laurence Olivier, 82; Berlin Philharmonic conductor Herbert von Karajan, 81; and actresses Bette Davis, 81, and Lucille Ball, 77.



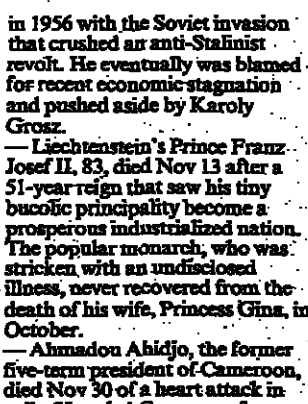
Bette Davis, 81



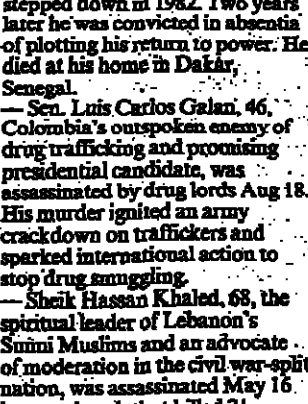
Emress Zita, 96



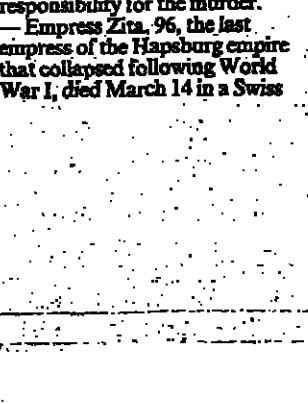
Chenille Daigle, 98



Hu Yaobang, 73



Lucille Ball, 77



Prince Franz Josef II, 83



Levan Chel, 64



Mervyn Hurrell, June 15



Doree Harrell, Nov. 12



Prince Franz Josef II, 83



Michael Baryshnikov, final bow



George Adams, 82



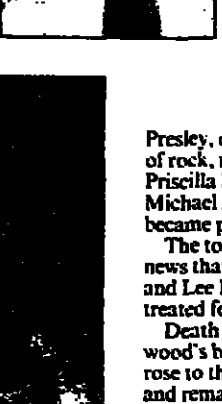
George Adams, 82



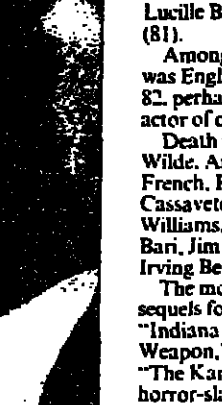
George Adams, 82



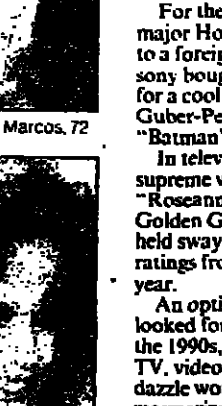
George Adams, 82



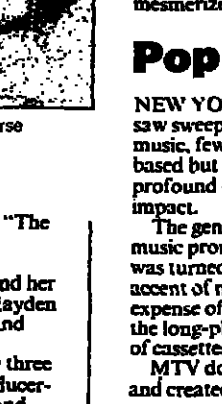
George Adams, 82



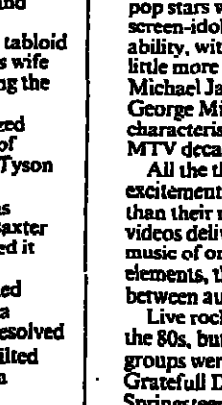
George Adams, 82



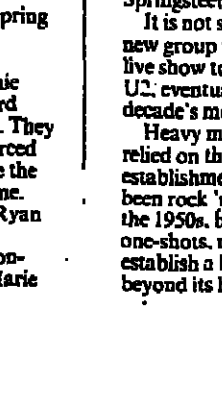
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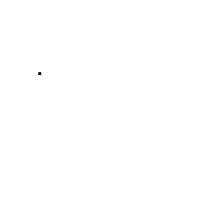
George Adams, 82



George Adams, 82



George Adams, 82



George Adams, 82



"READ MY HANDS."

CONRAD GORENBERG/ILLUSTRATIONS, 1989

Adnan Khashoggi

Gringo

As the last of the 1980s came to a close in Hollywood, the town was musing over the spectacle of Zsa Zsa Gabor belting a Beverly Hills cop. She then started in a bizarre trial, in which she was found guilty. The judge suggested she visit a psychiatrist.

Rob Lowe scandalized everyone by participating in a videotaped lewd, nude bedroom exercise with two young women—one of them underage.

Lowe also failed to win fans at the Oscar presentations by opening the show singing a duet with Snow White, which brought

threats of a suit from Disney for misusing the image of the princess. It was a year in which "Rain man" picked up the Oscar for best picture, and its star, Dustin Hoffman, collected the Academy award for best actor. The best

actress was Jody Foster in "The Accused."

Divorces shook up the community. Jane Fonda and her politician husband Tom Hayden split, as did Jaclyn Smith and cinematographer Tony Richmond. And after only three years of wedded bliss, producer-director Steven Spielberg and Amy Irving parted.

Ed McMahon became a tabloid star when it was learned his wife Victoria had strayed, ending the marriage.



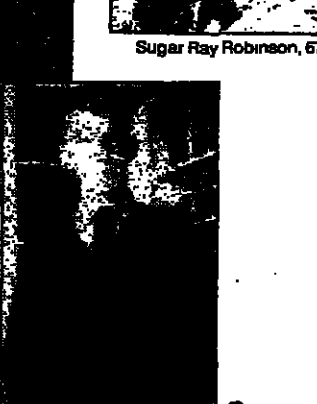
Andrei Sakharov, Dec. 7



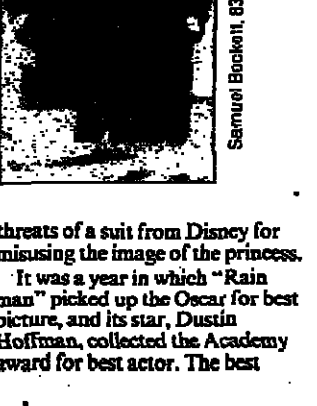
Lawrence Olivier, 82



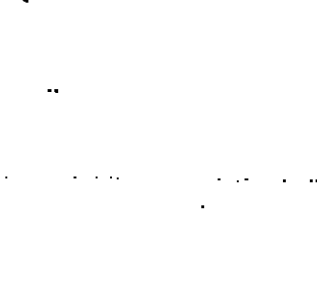
John Holmes, 62



Sugar Ray Robinson, 67



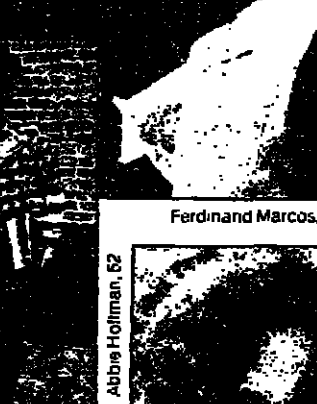
Sereno Eubank, 83



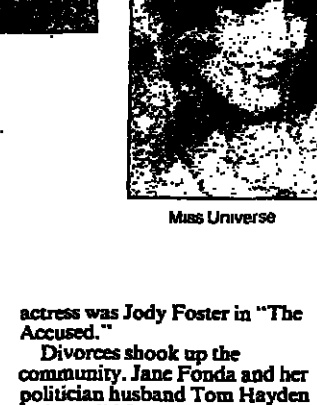
Sereno Eubank, 83



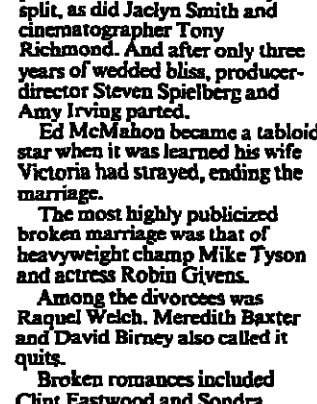
Ferdinand Marcos, 72



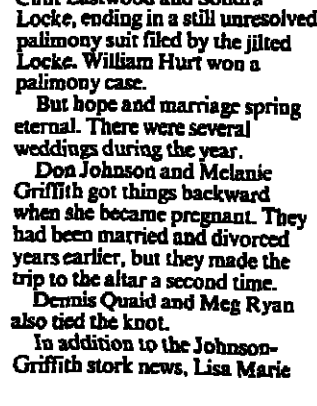
John Holmes, 62



Sugar Ray Robinson, 67



Sereno Eubank, 83



Sereno Eubank, 83



Sereno Eubank, 83

Presley, daughter of the late king of rock, made a grandmother of Priscilla Presley. And baby-faced Michael J. Fox and his wife became parents, too.

The town was saddened by news that actresses Kate Jackson and Lee Remick were being treated for cancer.

Death claimed two of Hollywood's best-known women who rose to the top of their professions and remained there for decades—Lucille Ball (77) and Betty Davis (81).

Among others who passed away was England's Laurence Olivier, 82, perhaps the most celebrated actor of our time.

Death also came to Cornell Wilde, Amanda Blake, Victor French, Robert Webber, John Cassavetes, Guy (Zorro) Williams, Gilda Radner, Lynn Bari, Jim Backus, Mel Blanc and Irving Berlin.

The movies made it a year of sequels for "Ghostbusters," "Indiana Jones," "Lethal Weapon," "Back To The Future," "The Karate Kid" and all the horror-slasher thrillers.

For the first time in history a major Hollywood studio was sold to a foreign company. Japan's Sony bought Columbia Pictures for a cool \$4 billion, then hired Guber-Peters—producers of "Batman"—to run it.

In television, the sitcoms reigned supreme with "Cosby," "Roseanne," "Cheers" and "The Golden Girls" holding sway. NBC held sway, too, by leading the ratings from wire-to-wire for the year.

An optimistic Hollywood looked forward to the decade of the 1990s, confident that movies, TV, videocassettes and razzle-dazzle would continue to mesmerize the public.

## Pop

**NEW YORK, (UPI):** The 1980s saw sweeping changes in popular music, few of which were musically based but all of which had profound—and often negative—impact.

The general framework of pop music promotion and distribution was turned topsy-turvy by the ascent of music video as the centerpiece of the industry and the decline of the long-playing record in favor of cassettes and compact discs.

MTV dominated the decade and created a new generation of pop stars who concentrated on screen-idol values and dancing ability, with the music serving as little more than a soundtrack. Michael Jackson, Madonna and George Michael were the characteristic performers of the MTV decade.

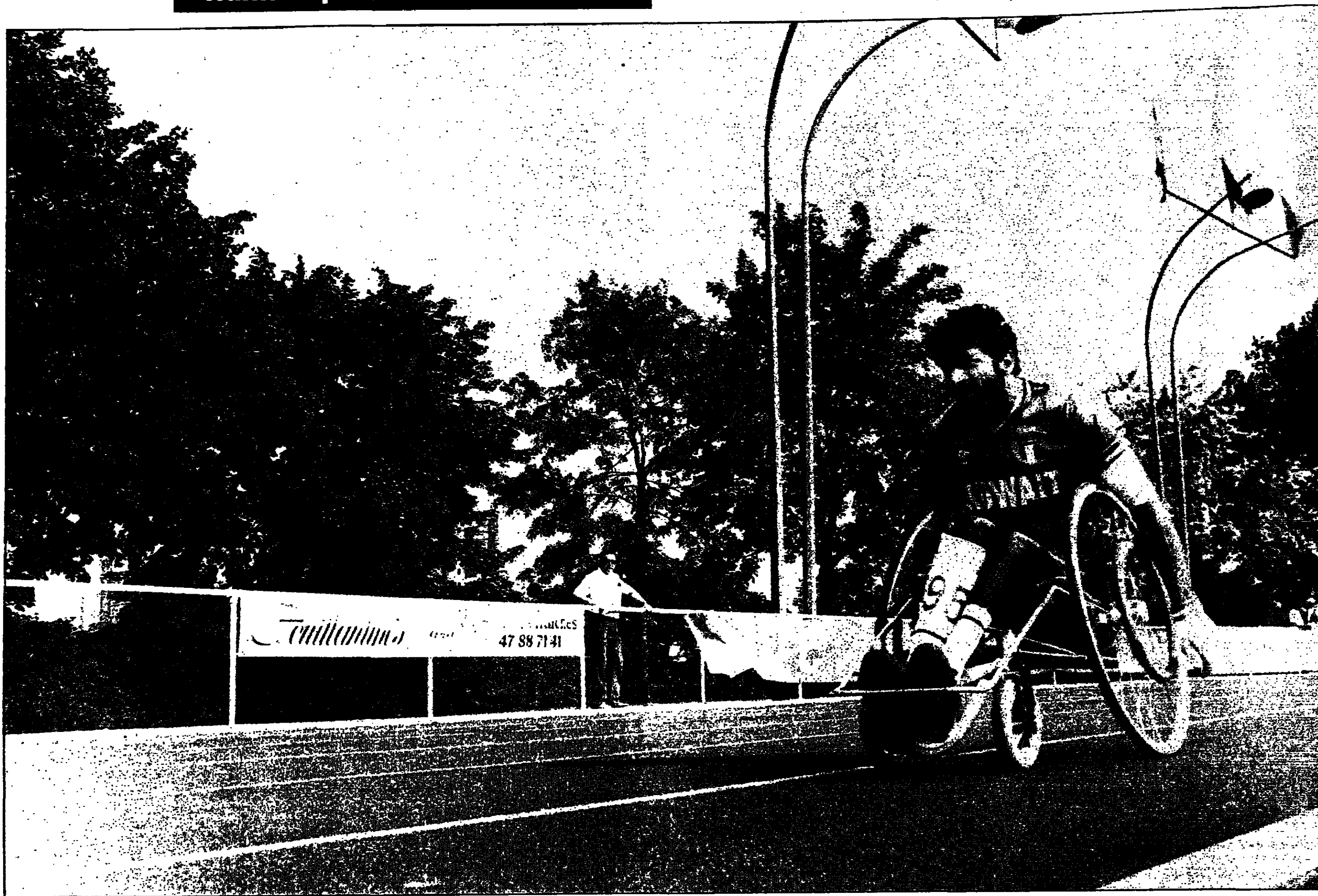
All the three provided less excitement in live performance than their meticulously crafted videos delivered, thus robbing the music of one of its most important elements, the live interchange between audience and performer. The rock 'n' roll still thrived in the 80s, but the most successful groups were veterans like the Grateful Dead, Bruce Springsteen and Prince.

It is not surprising, that the one new group to rely heavily on its live show to force itself to grow, U2, eventually became the decade's most powerful new band.

Heavy metal and rap both relied on the energy and anti-establishment stance that have been rock 'n' roll trademarks since the 1950s, but a side from a few one-shots, neither style was able to establish a broad-based appeal beyond its hard-core supporters.



## Human spirit



"If you are really determined to do something, nothing can stop you." This is the motto of Abdul Aziz Al Haddad, the marathon runner, the student and the bank employee.

## He goes the distance

## Can we?

By Diana Abou Haidar  
Arab Times staff

ALTHOUGH he was so far from the three runners in front of him that he could not see them, Abdul Aziz was determined to win the 22-km marathon. He pushed harder and harder at the wheels of his chair and managed to pass the first runner 20 metres before the finish line.

Abdul Aziz Al Haddad's brown eyes glisten as he remembers how he won the gold medal in an international tournament for the handicapped which was held in Switzerland in 1986. His motto has always been: Never give in. "If you are really determined to do something, nothing can stop you."

"Nothing comes easy, one has to train hard and give a lot of one's self to achieve what one wants," says the winner of 20 medals in international tournaments.

Before the Kuwait Club for the Handicapped was established, Abdul Aziz used to play football with a number of handicapped friends. "Some of us were on crutches, some were in wheelchairs, but we played football and we had a lot of fun," says the 26-year-old athlete who was a victim of polio at the age of two.

"Thanks to H.H. the Amir, we now have our own club and a new modern facility is being built on Magreb street," says Abdul Aziz. But he adds that he wishes the club would be given a bigger budget.

Until the new facility is completed in two years, Abdul Aziz and his friends practise marathon running, basketball and other games at Al Di'ya Youth Centre and a number of government schools.

His favourite game is barrier jumping where contestants in wheelchairs have to cross different types of 30-cm-high barriers. "It is a game that requires quick thinking and co-ordination. It does not depend only on physical strength but also on fitness," says



Abdul Aziz with enthusiastic hand gestures that tell you he is ready for a game.

Playing sports, says Abdul Aziz, is one way a handicapped person can prove himself/herself. His sense of pride was unequalled when he received the gold medal for a 20-km marathon in Japan in 1983. "When the representative of the Emperor was handing me the medal, he told me how impressed with the Kuwaiti athletes he was. Out of six Kuwaiti athletes, five won, while only one out of 202 Japanese athletes won any of the first

ten prizes of the tournament," remembers Abdul Aziz.

During his visits to Asian and European countries, Abdul Aziz could not help noticing that the handicapped are treated much better there. People on the street do not give them sympathetic looks or say things like "poor guy" or "how unfortunate" when they see them, he says. Abdul Aziz dreams of the day when he could go shopping on his crutches or in his wheelchair without people giving him a second look.

But he is not the type that would sit back and wait for his dream to come true. He believes that the handicapped themselves should change the way other people think of them. "When I first started working at the bank, my manager was hesitant to give me as much work as he gave my colleagues. This upset me very much and I went in and talked to him about it. I told him that I did not want any special treatment and that if he did not think I could work just like the others, I would resign. He put me under a probation period and I passed it," Abdul Aziz recounts.

He has strong feelings against sending the physically handicapped to special schools and isolating them from the rest of the society at an early age. Abdul Aziz wishes he did not have to go to the special school for the paralysed he went to. He also wishes Kuwait University was more helpful to him when he was a student there.

"I had to quit after two years, the buildings at Edailiya Campus did not have elevators, and it was almost impossible for me to climb the stairs from the ground to the third floor without being late for classes," Abdul Aziz laments. He adds that teachers were not understanding and the dean was not very helpful either.

But he did not give up his dream for a higher education. Abdul Aziz is studying accounting by correspondence with the Arab University of Beirut.

IN THE decade of the 1990, perhaps as never before, human fate rests in human hands.

Few periods in history have presented such clear choices between promise and peril, and experts predict that civilisation in the 21st century and beyond may be shaped by global decisions made in the 1990s.

Human beings now have the power to control their own fate to a degree that they've never had before," said Edward Cornish, president of the World Future Society. "Unfortunately, we do not know how to handle this power very well. We don't have very well developed systems for managing the world as a whole."

The World Future Society, an organization that monitors trends and forecasts their effects, annually surveys the views of specialists on the major problems in years ahead.

Topping the list of challenges for the 1990s: environmental damage to the earth's climate, land, water and atmosphere.

World Watch, an environmental research organisation, calls the 1990s "the turnaround decade," and warns, "by many measures, time is running out."

Global warming, because it affects all else, is of the most concern to futurists and to many environmentalists.

Scientists agree that human action, principally burning fossil fuels and the slash-and-burn clearing of vast forest lands, is increasing the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In what is called the "greenhouse effect," carbon dioxide and some other gases act like a global thermal blanket, allowing sunlight to strike earth, but trapping heat that otherwise would radiate back into space.

Eventually, the theory goes, the planet will warm, polar ice will melt, climates will change, oceans will rise, agricultural patterns will be disrupted and food supplies will decline.

Scientists disagree about whether the greenhouse effect is causing the earth to overheat. But it is accepted that only a determined effort to reduce fossil fuel use and halt destruction of forests will reverse rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Human actions also are thought to be causing the depletion in the stratosphere of the ozone layer that shields against ultraviolet solar radiation. Chlorofluorocarbons, a widely used chemical family, becomes a pollutant in the atmosphere, destroying ozone molecules and weakening the UV shield. This can lead to more skin cancer, weaker plants and poorer harvests.

Industry and governments have recognised this problem and have signed agreements to eventually stop use of chlorofluorocarbons, but atoms of this chemical can survive for 50 years, assuring that ozone depletion will be a problem well beyond the 1990s.

Governments also are taking action against other environmental problems — acid rain, water pollution, garbage disposal and the extinction of species. How well these measures succeed is, again, an issue of the 1990s that will depend on human will.

Worldwide economic turbulence is second on the list of impending worries, according to the World Future Society survey.

The growing chasm between rich and poor, between debt-ridden, overpopulated Third World nations and the vigorous economies of developed nations may sharply intensify in the new decade.

Nuclear war, long considered the greatest threat in the world, is third on the list of fears.

The specialists believe this concern has receded because of the cold war thaw, but they warn that missiles remain poised in East and West.

Fourth on the list of problems for the 1990s: the epidemic of drug abuse in America, a concern not even mentioned in earlier surveys by the society.

Cocaine and its insidious first cousin, crack, have turned many urban neighbourhoods into marketplaces for addiction, with murder a nightly event, and crimes routinely committed to support drug habits. Marijuana is grown illegally in many parts of the United States, and heroin continues to hook the young.

US President George Bush has pledged a war to shut down the illegal trade, and other nations are battling powerful drug cartels.

The futurists rank the AIDS epidemic as the fifth-worst problem of the new decade, although some medical experts would put it at the top.

In a two-year study that used mathematical models to project the course of the plague, the Hudson Institute in the United States predicted that by the end of the 1990s more than 1.5 million Americans will have died of AIDS. And unless new tactics are used, up to 14.5 million Americans will be infected with the AIDS virus by 2002, the institute warns.

The study says that only through a major change in society's sexual patterns is there hope of reducing the toll of AIDS, which is caused by a virus spread mostly through sexual intercourse.

In Medicine, scientists are beginning to break the genetic code and learn how to change the fundamental blueprint of life.

Plant genes are being manipulated to improve yield and fight insects and disease, promising more food untainted by pesticides in the new decade.

## Editorial



Happy New Year





# Rain and famine play havoc in Ethiopia

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tesfaye Dinka said last week that the government would shortly announce a framework for the Joint Relief Programme (JRP), a consortium of Ethiopian Church charities, to distribute food in the north, including Tigray.

## Battles ease as PLO men step in

# Monster

TUNIS, Dec. 30, (Reuter): Fruit seller on charges of kidnapping.

The death penalty is still in force in Tunisia but no executions have taken place since President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali took office in November 1987.

The two sides are struggling for control of Iqlim Al-Tufah, a hilltop strip that extends from Sidon to Israel's self-declared security zone in South Lebanon.

The death penalty is still in force in Tunisia but no executions have taken place since President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali took office in November 1987.

The forced name changes and increasing curbs on the ethnic and religious practices of the 1.5 million Bulgarian Turks prompted 320,000 to emigrate to Turkey earlier this year after Bulgarian authorities gave them passports.

More than 15,000 other ethnic Turks have arrived in Turkey after Turkey imposed a visa requirement on Aug. 22 to slow down the flow.

The Palestinian president disclosed that King Hussein of Jordan had asked the Palestinian leadership in 1970 to form a Jordanian government, but the Palestinians rejected the offer.

watch on the human chain, the culmination of a series of peace rallies.

Israeli troops barred Arabs of the occupied territories from entering occupied Jerusalem

Palstinian women chant nationalistic slogans as they pass the Damascus Gate during a peace march attended by some 4,000 women, both Jews and Arabs. (Reuter wirephoto)

## Arafat declined Jordan offer

reason for the checkpoints, the spokesman said, "there is a demonstration there (in occupied Jerusalem) so we don't

In October, Uganda protested what it described as the bombing of another border town, Moyo, by several Sudanese military aircraft. It said several civilians were killed.

Meanwhile, in Parliament today the new government of Badran was sharply attacked while seeking its initial vote of confidence, but deputies said they

kg (over two dollars at black market rates) — more than 10 times the summer price in Kabul.

"I believe that God will get Jackie released but I appeal again please make it soon," Mrs Mann said. She added: "I beg you to let Jackie and Tara (her white dog) to come back to me. They have done nothing."



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IDEA

# BUSINESS & FINANCE

GIC seeks investment opportunities

## Private sector in GCC urged to play key role

By M.C. Bose  
Business editor

CHAIRMAN of the Gulf Investment Corporation (GIC), Dr. Khalid Al Fayed, stressed that it is time for the private sector in the GCC states to play a greater role in investments. Addressing the opening of a symposium recently held in Dubai on the prospects of GCC investments, Fayed said that the GIC has called for holding the symposium to find ways to encourage the initiatives of the private sector in GCC states to contribute in investments in the council member states.

Fayed said that since its establishment, the GIC has been looking out for investment opportunities in the GCC states and made studies on 120 investment opportunities. The GIC has contributed to 12 investment projects distributed all over the GCC

states. He said that the total costs of these 12 projects were over \$1 billion. He added that the GIC is still studying 40 more projects and hopes to finance some of them, while the rest of the projects has been totally discarded because GIC was not convinced of its feasibility.

GIC has played a leading role in arranging a number of loans for borrowers in the GCC countries. These included the \$400 million loan for development of the North Dome gas field in Qatar and a \$220 million loan for the development of the GIC Air.

The seminar was jointly organised by the Gulf Investment Corporation (GIC) set up by the GCC, Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry and UAE Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Members stressed the need for a uniform system of data compilation and accounting for preparing common feasibility studies. To avoid duplication of projects in member states, the symposium suggested more effective co-ordination in licensing.

The GIC has completed nearly six years of operations. In the first five years, its total assets reached \$1.72 billion. Shareholder equity increased from \$420 million in 1984 to \$730 million in 1988. The average return on the paid up capital was 11 per cent. The net profit earned by the corporation in 1988 was \$38 million.

Chairman of the UAE Chambers of Commerce Union, Hamad Bousheib, described the symposium as very important as it came to discuss a vital issue that influences the political, economic and social aspects of lives of the GCC citizens. He praised the GCC unified economic agreement which reflected the will of the governments and peoples of the GCC states. He said that the main object of the economic agreement is to create an integrated industrial and economic base among the GCC states.

Several papers were presented and discussed during the two-day symposium, which generated a number of distinguished GCC officials and businessmen. The symposium, which concluded recently, issued a number of important recommendations.

The final communiqué of the symposium said that the discussions were centred around six main issues. The first was the role of the GCC states in the field of joint investments, ways of promoting joint investment projects in GCC states, challenges and obstacles of investments in GCC states, the role of the UAE Central Bank and banking sector in promoting investments in GCC states and role of the free trade zones in promoting and attracting investments in GCC states.

The symposium recommended encouraging expansion and diver-



Khalid Al Fayed

sification of the production base through establishing more joint Gulf projects or expanding in the already present ones. It called for completion of the GCC legislation, co-ordination among them and improving them to push forward investment, the symposium recommended an integrated basis for accounting systems and provision of statistical data for the preparation of feasibility studies. It also called for a clear economic policy which would be directed to encourage private investors to go in for long term projects and to coordinate licensing policies to avoid

duplication of projects. Standardisation of incentives was recommended so that equal investment opportunities are available to private investors in member states.

The symposium also called for laying down a policy on the pricing of natural resources such as energy for industrial application, through providing a relative advantage to Gulf industries. It also urged encouragement for specialised bodies which prepare technical and feasibility studies so as to prepare more feasibility studies and make available more investment opportunities.

One of the main studies presented and discussed during the symposium was on opportunities for industrial investments in the Gulf states, prepared and presented by former secretary general of the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consulting, Dr.

Abdullah Al Mujil. In his study, he stressed that the Gulf region enjoys a number of important advantages that the industrial investors have failed to utilise them in the proper way. He said that among these factors, the availability of guaranteed energy supplies for a long period at competitive prices, availability of many good raw materials, natural and manufactured, the geographic location, distinguished of being very close to world markets particularly the European market, availability of relatively developed infrastructures in Gulf countries if compared with other developing countries. He said that in addition, the operational costs of many industries are relatively low compared with many parts of the world and the Gulf region is very close to areas with high labour concentration and facilities to benefit from them.

But Dr Al Mujil said that despite all those favourable factors, the present policies and practices have been short of achieving the optimum utilisation of these factors. He said that the availability of huge supplies of energy, in the long run, is certainly very encouraging to industries that heavily depend upon energy. But the pricing policies of energy in many Gulf states, and the continuous fluctuation and differences in these policies, besides the absence of neces-

sary guarantees for a steady and constant pricing policy on energy, constitute major obstacles for the private investors to enter the industrial field, that depends upon energy.

On the other hand, the availability of raw materials to private investors, normally owned by the state, remains linked to the presence of the suitable policy of the state for providing the commodity and pricing.

In most cases in Gulf states, it is noticed that when investment feasibility is proved in any of the raw materials field, the state invests instead of allowing the private sector to invest. He said that this means that by having monopoly on the supplies of most raw materials, the state takes for itself the good investment opportunities, leaving private investors to look out for doubtful investment opportunities.

The former GOIC official then narrated a number of other obstacles for industrial investment in the GCC states. He said that the big fluctuations in the economic positions and indicators which leads to unclear forecasts, also leads to rejecting predictions on supply and demand arrived at by the feasibility study of the project.

He said that the lack of an efficient quality control system on products, makes the GCC markets wide open for sub-standard products, which are difficult to compete in prices.

## Oil tanker company set to make big profits

### Kuwaitis hold stake

KUWAIT, Dec 30. (Kuna): Chairman of Kuwait's Islamic Bank today expected that an oil tanker company based in Denmark and partly owned by the Kuwait Finance House would make lucrative profits next year.

Ahmed Bizac Al Yassin, chairman of the House said the company, Olsen Tankers Limited founded early this year with a \$32 million capital, is set to make good profits next year because of the recent hike in freight charges and the increase in world demand for oil.

Kuwaiti investors hold a 50 per cent stake in this company, he said, adding that those from Saudi Arabia own 30 per cent of the shares and the remainder 20 per cent are held by investors from Qatar and Oman.

Talking exclusively to Kuna, the banking executive pointed out that selection of the House by the Kuwait government to manage the national side of the finance programme of long-term trading programme among member-states of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) stands as one of the House's greatest achievements during the outgoing year.

Bizac explained that the programme is aimed at encouraging trade exchange among Muslim states and has been initially adopted in the form of a special fund by the fifth OIC summit, held in Kuwait in January 1987.

He indicated that the House, in its capacity as national agent, has recently concluded an agreement with the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank, which lead-manages the long-term financing programme, to draft the necessary operative rules and regulations to be followed by the Kuwaiti exported in order to benefit from the facilities offered by the programme.

On the House's real estate portfolios, its chairman said they would soon be traded on the stock exchange to allow broader participation of dealers in the activity, particularly, he added, after local conditions in the real estate market had much improved this year.

The Kuwait Finance House has recently supplied eight local co-operative societies with an advanced computerized system and issued until today 100,000 auto teller cards for clients for use in 24 auto teller machines distributed over different parts of Kuwait, he said.

About the House's future expansion plans, Bizac stated that more visa credit cards would be issued to offer better financial services to clients and disclosed that Islamic banks, including Kuwait Finance House, agreed this year to establish a trading company, with a capital of \$100 million, with the aim of promoting trade among Arab and Muslim countries.

Early this year, he recalled, the Kuwait Finance House founded the Kuwait-Turkish Finance House, a joint undertaking.

## Thousands seek higher wages

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec 30. (AP): About 20,000 workers in the Kolubara mining and industrial complex 50 kilometres (35 miles) south of here went on strike yesterday, demanding a 40 per cent pay increases. Belgrade radio reported.

If the strike continues, the operation of two thermal power plants, essential for supplying power to the Yugoslav capital, would be threatened, the state news agency Tanjug said.

Some 350 workers from a Serbian cut-glass factory arrived in Belgrade to demand a 200 per cent pay increase. The factory has amassed losses to the tune of \$35 million over the last five years.

### Currency rates

Kuwait, Dec 30. (Kuna): Following are the international currency rates as quoted by local banks and announced by the Central Bank of Kuwait today.	
US dollar	0.29201
sterling	0.47010
DM	0.17265
Sw. Fr.	0.18930
F.Fr.	0.00045
It. Lira	0.000230
Japan yen	0.0020257
Bah. din	0.72455
UAE Dir.	0.007455
S. ryal	0.00785
O. ryal	0.00815
O. rial	0.72815

## Kuwait exudes a new-found confidence

# Activation drive gives new push to market

By M.C. Bose  
Business editor

KUWAIT has announced that it will write off at least \$100 million owed by small investors to help commercial banks grapple with more than \$4 billion in bad debts.

The move is part of a blueprint for overhauling the country's economy and include activation of the relatively dormant stock market and encouragement of the private sector and its role.

According to a report prepared by the public and private sectors was first hinted by HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah at a meeting with representatives of the government and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Kuwait's Central Bank Governor Sheikh Salem Abdul Aziz Al Sabah has said Central Bank has instructed local commercial banks to begin settlements of difficult debts as recommended by the joint committee on economic recovery in the country.

Sheikh Salem, who also heads the committee appointed by Sheikh Saad to follow up measures taken to resuscitate the economy, said the committee is entrusted with supervising implementation of the report, drawn up by a mixed government and business committee, to reactivate the economy which has been approved by the Council of Ministers recently. Recommendations included in the report are to be carried out within a period ranging between one and six months.

Kuwait exudes a new found confidence and the overall growth prospects of its economy is rather good. We have had difficult years in the past, but due to the procedures that were taken by the financial and the monetary authorities, some of the obstacles were elevated. The ceasefire in the region is going to add additional favourable factors to the stability of the economic system. If we look at some indicators, we will see that we had a low inflation rate and a



Sheikh Salem

reasonable interest rate. Whenever there is an economic recession, or drastic imbalance between revenues and expenditures, the impact on the population will be felt. The process of adjustment takes time, resources and energy. Nevertheless, if we compare the outcome of these imbalances between Arab and other countries, we could see that the people in Arab countries handle the problem more prudently than others. "The process of increasing the productive capacity of a country to generate economic growth requires the full mobilisation and efficient utilisation of domestic resources available. Financial development stands at the very centre of this process."

Since 1980 Kuwait has been faced with a formidable array of economic difficulties, including the collapse of oil prices, a stock exchange crash, the sea-sawing of the dollar and parallel recession in neighbouring GCC states. The Kuwait Stock Market is by far the most developed in the region and has become a model for other Gulf countries. The Kuwait Stock Exchange fell slightly but recovered quickly after Wall Street dramatic plunge on Friday October 13.

Al Shall Economic Consultants said that when the Kuwait market opened on October 14 after the Gulf's Friday weekend there was very little initial reaction to the 190-point fall in New York.

Al Shall said the local market had not been affected because

companies with investments in foreign markets were supported by the government or had shares that were seldom traded. The Kuwait Stock Market, the oldest in the Gulf, has been heavily regulated since a massive collapse in share prices in 1982. Analysts say market performance has been lacklustre in 1989.

The official index for Kuwait firms dropped to 40.11 in the week-ended October 4, from 42.66 the previous year. Turnover averages at around \$11.7 million a day. In June Kuwait reopened a parallel stock exchange alongside the official market. Officials say only a few firms have met its strict financial requirements. There are 170 joint stock companies in the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) states capitalised at around \$22 billion.

The recent turnaround in the world oil market and Opec's revenue prospects, have "produced a challenge for Gulf industrialisation." For many of the region's countries, industrial development "is the key to successful economic diversification and the main assurance of continued, self-sustaining growth," according to Prof. Robert E. Looney of the Naval Post-Graduate School in Monterey, California.

A survey, conducted by GIB, has said the decline in oil revenues in the last few years brought forth a dramatic shift in the current account balance of the six GCC states, from a surplus of \$21.7 billion in 1987. The external balances of the Gulf countries have fluctuated more or less in line with fluctuations in oil. 1988 and 1989 estimates for Gulf external sectors suggest a steady growth in the region's total exports, an upturn in imports, a general decline in net services and transfers deficits, smaller trade surpluses and widening aggregate current account deficits. The overall picture is heavily influenced by Saudi Arabia's individual performance.

The ratio of total financial assets to non-oil GDP in the various Gulf countries has risen

considerably over the period 1980-87. This reflects a higher density of financial assets in comparison to the size of the non-oil domestic product.

A number of Kuwaiti banks and investment corporations are likely to merge in 1990 as part of a government plan to reactivate Kuwait's economy. A study had been completed on the necessary trade law amendment that would make such mergers possible. The study will be referred to the cabinet for ratification and the government will give top priority for speedy and effective execution of the economic report prepared jointly by the government and the private sector. Implementation of the plan begins next month on piecemeal basis throughout 1990, and as such economic recovery is also expected to be felt gradually.

According to a report published by FT that the stock markets, whose crash on October 19, 1987 hit Arab institutions like everyone else, are back close to all-time highs. As it looks towards the 1990s, the Arab banking industry is experiencing a curious mixture of relief and unease: relief that the current dismal decade is drawing to a close; but unease at the prospect of different, and perhaps more complex, challenges in the decade ahead. It is as if, having emerged from one lot of woods, bankers see another forest straight in front of them.

During the past five years the Kuwait government has shown remarkable ability to weather the storm created by the economic consequences of the declining oil market and the Manakh crisis. Sheikh Saad has said that oil market stability cannot be achieved unless it is based on fair prices which bring reasonable revenues to producing countries, enabling them to serve their people. He called for true co-operation between Opec and non-Opec oil producers, emphasising that oil price stability was in everyone's interest. Oil prices have stabilised at a reduced but predictable level and look set to rise steadily if unspectacularly in the 1990s.

## Taiwan stock market ends with a bang and a brawl

TAIPEI, Dec 30. (Reuters): Taiwan's volatile stock market ended 1989 with a bang and a brawl yesterday.

Legislators debating a stock transaction tax in parliament attacked each other with fists hours after the market ended its final session for the year 88 per cent higher than its 1988 finish, eyewitnesses said.

Parliament approved a Finance Ministry proposal to lift the tax on individual stock transactions from its current 0.15 per cent to 0.6 per cent in an effort to end some of the market's crazier swings.

But witnesses said legislator Ju Gau-Jeng, popularly known as Rambo for his frequent outbursts, and colleague Wang Tsung-Sung brawled violently before the vote.

Taiwan's volatile stock market has been through some wild fluctuations since August, when the Finance Ministry first proposed raising the transactions tax rate to between one and two per cent.

The tax is expected to hit small investors, who favour lightning-fast trading, as well as some of the market's big players, who account for the huge daily volume.

The 0.6 per cent tax level represents a government compromise after investigators staged mass protest just before parliamentary elections in December 2.

Stock analysts say the possible effects of the new tax have already been discounted by the Taiwan market, which has slumped this autumn after hitting a record high of 10,773.11 on September 25.

A year-end rally orchestrated by major market players has pulled the Taiwan index up by more than 10 per cent.

Kuwait, Dec 30. (Kuna): Following are the average KD interest rates of local interbank transactions as reported by participants to Central Bank of Kuwait today.			
Period	Bid	Offered	
1 month	8-1/4	8-1/2	
3 months	8-1/4	8-1/2	
6 months	8-1/2	8-3/4	
1 year	8-1/2	8-3/4	

## Investment sector gains the lead Non-Kuwaiti share market perks up

THE Alshahi Index for Kuwaiti shareholding companies recorded on Wednesday Dec 27, 1989 an average of 40.76 points with an increase of 0.18 point — 0.44 per cent — from last week's average of Wednesday Dec 20, 1989. The Alshahi Index for non-Kuwaiti shareholding companies reached 67.13 with an increase of 0.79 point — 1.19 per cent — for the same period, according to Alshahi weekly market review.

The trading volume for Kuwaiti shares reached 33.8 million shares at a daily average of 6.76 million shares with an increase of 1.3 per cent over the previous week's daily average of 6.02 million shares.

Non-Kuwaiti traded shares reached 20.56 million shares at a daily average of 4.11 million shares with an increase of 38 per cent over last week's daily average of 2.6 million shares.

The value of Kuwaiti traded shares was KD7.1 million at a daily average of KD1.42 million, a decrease of 32 per cent from last week's daily average of KD2.09 million. The value of non-Kuwaiti traded shares

was KD0.97 million at a daily average of KD0.194 million, an increase of 44 per cent over last week's daily average of KD0.135 million. For the Kuwaiti shares market, the investment sector came first at 47 per cent of total trading.

### Kuwait shareholding companies index

	Wed. 27/12/89	Wed. 20/12/89	Change points
Banking Sector	124.96	124.96	—
The National Bk	32.81	32.81	—
The Gulf Bk	25.47	25.03	0.44
The Comm. Bk	33.32	36.84	-0.51
Al Ahli Bk	31.91	31.44	0.47
Bk of Kt & ME	30.86	30.86	—
Kuwait R. Est. Bk	27.06	27.58	-0.52
Burgan Bk	82.39	84.04	-1.65
Kt Finance House	50.19	50.39	-0.20
Secor Index	10.28	10.10	0.18
Inv. Sector	8.93	8.76	0.17
Kuwait Inv. Co.			
Kt. Int. Inv. Co.			

IFA Comm. Facilities	29.34	29.34	—
National Inv.	148.50	148.50	—
Kt. Inv. Proj.	66.67	62.75	3.92
Warb. Ins. & Dev.	93.26	93.26	—
Secor Index	100.00	98.82	1.18
Ins. Sector	34.33	33.82	0.51
Kt. Ins. Co.	38.27	37.67	0.60
Gulf Ins. Co.	23.46	23.46	—
Al Ahleia Ins.	35.92	32.87	3.05
Kt. Comm. Ins. Co.	54.12	54.12	—
Secor Index	38.10	37.29	0.80
Real Est. Sec.			
Kt. Real Est.	15.29	16.06	-0.76
Utd. Realty	5.16	5.16	—
Nat. Real Est.	37.43	37.43	—
Pearl of Kt.	71.43	69.05	2.38
Secor Index	16.28	16.35	-0.07
Ind. Sector			
Kt. Ind. Co.	10.22	10.22	—
Ref. Ind.	84.55	84.55	—
Gulf Cables	116.52	116.52	—
Kt. Pharm.	60.44	60.44	—
Secor Index	29.28	29.28	—
Services Sector			
Kt. Cmpt. Co.	149.04	149.04	—

Kt. Cinema Co.	9.51	9.51	—
Pub. W'house Co.	64.65	65.66	-1.01
Kt. Comm. M.Co.	33.61	34.07	-0.46
M. Tele. Syst.	342.86	347.62	-4.76
Secor Index	68.00	60.74	-0.74
Food Sector			
L. Trad. & Transp.	29.29	27.26	2.03
Utd Fisheries	11.05	3.97	7.08
Kt. Utd Poultry	110.01	85.08	24.94
Kt. Food Co.	74.71	74.71	—
Secor Index	28.88	28.17	5.95
Overall Index	40.76	40.58	0.18
Non-Kuwaiti shareholding companies index			
Wed. 27/12/89	Wed. 20/12/89	Change points	
First G. Bk.	223.68	223.68	—
Bah. Intl. Bk.	89.66	88.28	1.38
Bah. M.E. Bk.	96.81	94.92	1.90
A. Gen. Inv. (Shua)	43.94	43.94	—
Umm Al Q. Cmt.	17.62	17.62	—
G. Med. Projs.	12.12	12.12	—
Total Index	67.13	66.33	0.79
—Based period 31/12/1983.			
—All the companies listed by the Stock Exchange under non-Kuwaiti companies are included.			

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

SHIPS DISCHARGING AT SHUWAICH PORT AS ON 30/12/89			
B.No.	Ship Name	Agent	Tel. No.
14	Mosman Star	Bal Ship	243620
18	Golden Wonder	M. Bahar	240190
SHIPS EXPECTED AT SHUWAICH PORT			
ETA	Ship Name	Agent	Tel. No.
01/01	Almar Secunda	Barwil	484298
01/01	Ocean	Barwil	484308
SHIPS DISCHARGING AT SHUAIBA PORT			
02	Al Batros	RMS	242164
19	Prabhu Gopal	Barwil	484298
19	Anafi	Barwil	484398
VSL AT ANCHORAGE			
N3			
SHIPS EXPECTED AT SHUAIBA PORT			
28/12	Providence Bay	KMMC	243245
30/12	Mosman Star	Behbehani	241208
31/12	Tor Bay	KMMC	243245
31/12	South Wind	Marafe	243648
03/01	Willie Orient	KSA	484130
03/01	Westphalia	Al Kamal	242837
08/01	Flag Mercanti	Algh Scalfright	484510
09/01	Nova Cosmos	ISA	484510
10/01	Molda	Algh Scalfright	484510

Compiled by: Alghamir Barwil Shipping Co. WLL. Tel. 484298/484398 ext. 3628/3646 Fax No. 4845712, TLX 22084 BARWIL KY.



## BUSINESS

## Tunisia slashes tax rates

TUNIS, Dec 30, (Reuters): Tunisia has slashed tax rates for individuals and businesses in an attempt to discourage tax evasion.

Parliament on Friday voted to cut the top rate of income tax to 35 per cent from 65 per cent. It cut corporate tax to 35 per cent from a maximum of 44 for trading, manufacturing, transport and tourist companies and to 10 per cent from a maximum of 20 for companies in fishing, agriculture and handicrafts.

Officials said the law aimed to discourage rampant tax evasion and was not likely to affect overall tax revenues.

A first draft of the bill underwent two amendments after complaints from businessmen and small traders.

Some 31,000 small shopkeepers will continue to pay tax by rough assessment of their turnover, and will not have to keep detailed accounts envisaged in the first draft.

Parliamentary committees also removed a provision allowing tax officials to enter private houses to investigate tax fraud. Businessmen have welcomed the lower rates but accountants said their effect was uncertain.

## Riyal deposits

NICOSIA, Dec 30, (Reuters): Saudi riyal interbank deposit rates continued their end-year calm with most operators squared up already, dealers said.

Rates were largely unchanged with all fixed periods at a flat 7-3/4 per cent, and spot next around 7-5/8 to 7-7/8 per cent.

The riyal was quoted at 3.7497/03 to the dollar.

## EXCHANGE RATES

Indian rupee	17.370
Sri Lankan rupee	7.400
Pakistani rupee	13.780
Bangladesh taka	9.000
US dollar	29.305
Pound sterling	47.350
UAE dirham	0.9796
Deutsche mark	1.7385
Japanese yen	0.02050

## Stock market played favourites in '89

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (AP): The US stock market put a final flourish on the "money decade" by climbing to record highs in 1989.

But the year's advance paid out its benefits very unevenly — for example, rewarding investors in energy while stunting on high technology and industrial America.

Many of the market's biggest winners and losers for the year underwent drastic form reversals from earlier in the decade.

Anyone who witnessed the depression of the mid-1980s in the nation's

"oil patch" might have been startled to see the list of 1989's best performing stock groups, as compiled by Dow Jones and Co. through Dec 26.

Oil drilling ranked No. 1, up 87.02 per cent; oilfield equipment and services No. 3, up 56.26 per cent, and pipelines No. 6, up 52.93 per cent.

Their resurgence heralded a rebound in prices of energy commodities, which was given extra impetus by a blast of frigid winter weather across much of the nation in the last few weeks of the decade.

"Energy will be an enduring theme

throughout the '90s," asserted John Connolly, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

"With US oil production clearly in decline, the non-Opec free world has now flattened out. Meanwhile, demand is rising inexorably as conservation and substitution wane."

At the other end of the spectrum stood the computer, its image badly faded in the investment world from the moment just a few years earlier when Time magazine accorded it the status of "Machine of the Year."

Computer stocks, down 18.61 per

cent, had an uncontested hold on last place in the Dow Jones group rankings for a year marked by a steady stream of earnings disappointments in the industry.

The most celebrated downer among the computer stocks was international business machines, which fell to its lowest levels since 1983 and finished the year below \$100, far short of the peak of \$175.78 it reached in 1987.

But IBM, the long-time darling of investing institutions, was by no means alone in the doghouse. Unisys, a product of a 1986 merger between

Burroughs and Sperry, and prime computer both sustained drops of more than 50 per cent at their low points for the year.

The question many investors were asking as the 1990s began: was the earnings growth potential of the computer dissipating, turning it into just another cyclical industrial commodity?

Between extremes like that, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 41.81 points in the last week of the year to 2,753.28.

That left the average up 584.63 points, or 26.96 per cent, for 1989, and

up 1,914.46 points, or 228.25 per cent, for the decade.

Other readings for the week showed the New York Stock Exchange composite index up 3.06 at 195.01; the Nasdaq composite index for the over-the-counter market up 10.25 at 454.82; and the American Stock Exchange market value index up 7.16 at 378.00.

Some of the brightest stars among individual stocks for 1989 were closed-end investment companies formed in recent years to invest in the stock markets of countries as diverse as Switzerland and the Philippines.

## Analysts expect oil prices to rise modestly in 1990s

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (Reuters): Oil producers learned hard lessons from the turbulent 1980s and, as a result, they will likely try to temper sharp price increases in the 1990s, oil analysts said.

"I don't think Opec wants prices to go up sharply. If you have \$30 (a barrel) oil, it doesn't take long before demand goes down as it did between 1981 and 1986, when they demonstrated erroneous disregard for market conditions," said John Lichtblau, analyst for Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Opec currently pumps around 23.6 million barrels per day (bpd), which is about 45 per cent of non-communist production, analysts said.

Spot oil prices crashed from a 1980 high of \$44 a barrel to below \$10 in 1986 amid unforeseen supply gluts.

Ten years ago, prices were headed higher with supplies limited by revolution in Iran and the Iran-Iraq Gulf war.

But price increases sharply curtailed consumption and induced wide-scale conservation by the mid-decade.

Higher prices also sparked an unparalleled search for non-Opec sources of oil.

Prices have rebounded since 1986, with cold weather recently bolstering heating oil futures to a 1984 high of 110,000 CTS a gallon on the New York Mercantile Exchange. This has helped push crude futures up about \$2 a barrel, to nearly \$22, but they remain far below pre-1986 levels.

Analysts expect oil prices to rise modestly in the 1990s.

"The Saudis and Kuwaitis have

learned their lessons that Western countries can replace oil if prices get too high and I think they'll be moderate in letting prices grow," said William Hermann, chief economist at Chevron Inc. who sees prices topping out at \$25.00.

"Opec's strength increasingly comes from their proportion of the total output world-wide and not so much from the personnel or people who try to administer the quotas," said Hermann.

World-wide demand for oil is expected to grow in the 1990s from the 1980s average of about 47.0 million bpd in the non-communist world and about 13.0 million bpd in the communist world excluding China.

"Total communist and non-communist demand is around 60 million

as of now and we expect a growth overall of about 10 million bpd by the year 2000.

"But, that's not taking into account the political upheaval in the Eastern bloc, which could push up energy demand at a much faster rate than had the communist institutions stayed in place," said Hermann.

Some analysts said sweeping Eastern bloc liberalisation could add up to five million barrels to earlier demand forecasts.

Average US demand was about 18 million bpd and is expected to grow very slightly.

"US energy conservation is ongoing and we don't look for increased gasoline consumption in the 1990s even though we'll put 30 million more vehicles on the road by the end of the decade."

## Algeria sees higher oil demand in '90s

NICOSIA, Dec 30, (Reuters): Algerian Mines Minister Sadek Boussena in remarks published today predicted higher oil demand in the next two years, keeping prices buoyant.

"World oil demand will exceed supply in the next two years because of more energy use (including oil) and continuous consumption of reserves," the Qatari News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, quoted him as saying.

The agency said Boussena, speaking to Qatar's Al Ahd magazine, said he expected prices to stay above the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) official target of \$18 per barrel.

Recent developments in Eastern Europe would have a positive impact on Opec exports on oil and gas, he said.

## World markets look up Impressive gains

NEW YORK, Dec 30, (AP): The planned 1992 economic unification of Western Europe and the opening of the Eastern bloc created the prospect of economic opportunities that propelled major world stock markets to double-digit gains in 1989.

Investors worldwide scrambled to put money in Europe — US investors pumped money into mutual funds that invest in Europe and the Japanese set up their own stock funds invested specifically in West German companies, which are expected to be the most immediate beneficiaries of Eastern Europe's reforms.

In the past two months, foreign appetite for German stocks has helped boost the Frankfurt market to an annual net gain of 35 per cent.

But Germany's market performance was not an isolated one. Key stock indices in London and Milan also rose impressively, as did the world's largest stock market, Japan.

Japan's stock market seemed to be on a record-setting spree throughout the year. The 225-stock Nikkei stock average opened the year at a record high of 30,243.66; it finished the year Friday at 38,915.87, the fourth consecutive day of record closings and a 29 per cent gain over 1988.

Assessing in Tokyo said the market overcame a number of obstacles this year, including the death of Emperor Hirohito in January, political instability, currency fluctuations and fear of creeping inflation.

The market's strength was underscored in October when the Nikkei failed to follow Wall Street's precipitous Oct 13 drop, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.1 per cent in value.

The key British stock index fell 3.2 per cent and the Frankfurt market lost 13.2 per cent in response to Wall Street's drop, but Tokyo shares declined only 1.8 per cent before rebounding.

Despite the mini-crash, "the biggest event of the year is the opening up of Eastern Europe," said Robert Rolland, executive vice president at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., in New York. "That's definitely the theme going into the '90s, and it obviously overshadows any one-day drop in the stock market."

In Frankfurt, the Dax 100-share index rose 35 per cent to finish the year at 740.90, up from 549.86 at the start of 1989.

Rolland characterized the recent buying of German stocks and stock funds — particularly by the Japanese — as "almost a frenzy." Because German stocks typically are not sold, their prices can become prohibitively expensive. Deutsche Bank, for example, is trading in the \$490-a-share range.

But the German fund, a closed-end mutual fund that trades on the New York Stock Exchange, can be had for \$19 a share, Rolland said. About a year ago the Germany Fund sold for \$6.625 a share.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index finished the year at 2,422.7, up from 1,793.1 at the beginning of 1989. Investors were attracted to British companies because they have issued little debt in comparison to their American counterparts.

Elsewhere in Europe, takeover fever gripped France in 1989 and helped push the CAC-40 index up 27 per cent on the year.

"Not only was it takeover driving the market, but the possibility of takeover ahead of 1992, when Europe will meld into a single, barrier-free market," Rolland said.

## UK executive sees hope for Sri Lankan economy

COLOMBO, Dec 30, (Reuters): The last of the British businessmen who once dominated Sri Lanka's economy retires this month, still optimistic that the island will boom despite the past six years of crippling political violence.

"There is every reason why Sri Lanka should take off. But officialdom has been a stranglehold. There are unnecessary government controls," said David Blackler, who retires as chairman of the John Keells conglomerate on December 31.

Blackler, 60, is the last British executive to head a major Sri Lankan company. When he stepped off a boat from England 35 years ago to work as a tea taster, British tea and rubber interests virtually ran the economy.

"I believe I am the last of the big guys who came here to make good in the tea business," he said in an interview, dressed immaculately in white shirt and trousers — "a tea man's rig."

"Those days I used to wear white shorts and stockings — a common dress then. But after my knees got red from mosquito bites under the table, I switched to long trousers."

Blackler came to Sri Lanka six years after the former British colony of Ceylon gained independence, expecting to return home to London in four years.

His career spanned the nationalisation of plantations in 1972, a period of optimism after the ruling United National Party swept elections in 1977, and the outbreak of ethnic

violence and a left-wing rebellion in the 1980s.

Tourist arrivals and foreign investment fell sharply as the violence spread. Defence spending increased tenfold and Colombo came to depend on foreign aid to pay its debts.

"We had an ideal opportunity to be ahead of countries like South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan. But somehow the island did not take off after drawing investors. By 1983, the ethnic riots had virtually closed the doors."

Blackler said that according to Central Bank officials, much of the island's wealth had gone abroad in the past 20 years.

"People are taking their money out. A proper climate should be created to invest here. If people do not have confidence in the system,

funds will disappear," he said.

He firmly believes foreign investment can still allow Sri Lanka to fulfill its potential. "It is the key to development and industrialisation. Local companies need an infusion of money and technology."

The government, citing military successes against the rebels, recently launched a new drive to attract foreign investment. "Bureaucrats must change their attitudes and reduce the red tape" for the drive to succeed, Blackler said.

He plans to remain in Sri Lanka during retirement, living in a lakeside cottage some 20 km (13 miles) from Colombo with his British-born wife. He has a passion for sailing and captained the country's sailing team in 1972.

## EVENTS



Bharathi Kalai Mandram

The Bharathi Kalai Mandram held a cultural evening on the occasion of Pongal celebrations last Friday at the Indian Arts Circle Auditorium at Funatees.

The programme started with a prayer followed by the welcoming address by the guest of honour, Thiru A.K. Budhiraja, the

Ambassador of India.

The cultural programme was next in line and prizes were distributed to the best

performers.

The evening came to an end with Tamil Vazhthu and the National Anthem.

## TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

## KTV1

## MORNING PERIOD

- 9.30 Opening and Holy Quran
- 9.40 Sabah Al Kher: news and variety
- 9.50 Cartoon serial
- 10.15 Magazine D'Actualite (repetition)
- 10.30 Wa Tadour Al Dawra: Arabic serial (final part)
- 11.15 Sabah Al Kher, news and variety
- 11.45 That's Incredible: variety programme
- 12.25 News summary
- 12.30 Holy Quran and closedown

## EVENING PERIOD

- 4.00 Opening and Holy Quran
- 4.15 The World Today via Satellite (repetition)
- 4.45 Between: cartoon serial
- 5.15 Weekend: variety programme
- 5.45 Night: chemists, airlines and official advertisements
- 6.00 Imam Mohammed Abdoh: Historical serial (part 2)
- 7.00 Varieties
- 7.15 The Agricultural Magazine: Local

## KTV2

- programme prepared and presented by Yaqoub Al Yousifi
- 7.45 Diwanat Shuara Al Nabat: Local programme
- 8.30 Good Evening and local news
- 9.00 News in Arabic
- 9.45 Arabic Feature film
- 11.30 Local Variety late night show, prepared and presented by Rasha Majidi
- 1.30 News summary
- 1.35 The World Today via Satellite
- 1.50 Holy Quran and closedown

## KTV2

- 6.00 Opening announcement and Holy Quran
- 6.10 The New Three Stooges: A cartoon series for children
- 6.30 Munsters Today "One Fell Over Munster's nest". How Frankenstein and his family members spend their time when his niece runs away because of bad conditions. They try convincing her to come back...
- 7.00 "Out of the Ashes".

The story of the Great Valley is of how these colossal changes in landscape have altered and continues to alter life... Some creature are destroyed, others arrive to capitalise on the new opportunities... whilst others are isolated in some of the unique habitats of the valley.

- 8.00 News in English
- 8.30 Candid Camera
- 9.30 Incredible Sunday. A woman psychiatrist helps a police in tracing criminals... A family escapes a crash accident of an aerobatics craft... A family has an experience with flying saucers and UFOs.
- 10.30 Bestseller "Blue Grass" Part 11. Despite a few helping hands and kind hearts, Maud finds she must wage a one-woman battle against a circle of shallow, greedy and dangerously cruel adversaries including her ruthless neighbour with whom she shares a shocking secret.
- 12.00 News in Brief
- 12.15 Magazine D'Actualite.

## WHAT'S ON

## ARTS

Lecture  
PROFESSOR Oleg Grabar, of Harvard University, USA, will give a public lecture on "The Earliest Representations of Mosques in Islamic Art." The lecture will be held on Wednesday, 3rd January, 1990 at 6:00 pm at the Kuwait National Museum lecture theatre. The lecture, which is in English, is open to all.

Tribal Rugs & Oriental Prints  
THE Sultan Gallery will be holding a Tribal Rugs and Oriental Prints exhibition starting Saturday Dec 23 until Jan 15. On Saturday, the exhibition will be open from 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm. Else, it will be open from 9.30 am to 12.30 noon and 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm. For more information contact: 3421951.

## Seminar

THE seminar at the DAA, on Arabic and European Art in The Light of Zodiacal Symbolism has been postponed. It will be given during the period Feb 11 - March 11, 1990. Morning sessions on Sunday and Tuesday 11.00 - 12.30 am or evening session on Sunday and Tuesday 6.00 - 7.30 pm. Registration may be made by phoning the Dar Al Athar Al Islamiyyah, Tel: 2430826, 2453259.

## SOCIAL

IAC table tennis  
THE IAC table tennis tournament from Dec 29 till Jan 5. All members, their families and guests interested in participating please call IAC (Tel: 3904817) after 7 pm, or Jagdish at Tel: 2433552, or Sharma at Tel: 2644863 for entry passes and details.

## II Annual one act Play Competition

INDIAN Arts Circle announces the II Annual One Act Play Competition to be held during Eid holidays in April, 1990. The competition is open to Plays in any Indian language including English. Awards shall include Best Play (1st, 2nd & 3rd), Best Director, Best Actor & Actress, Best Child Actor, Best Stage Setting and Best Acting Performance from each team. Registration form with rules & regulations are available from Indian Arts Circle office at Funatees. Last date of submitting registration form with required details is 28th February, 1990. Please contact IAC office (Tel: 3904817) for further details. All Indian associations engaged in theatrical activities are requested to join.

## Konkani Drama

THE New Goans Overseas Association is pleased to announce Menino De Bandar's "Sounsarant Astana Diat" a Konkani play which will be held in the Indian Arts Circle (Funatees) on the 16th of February 1990. The cast all from Goa includes M. Boyer, Felcy, Josephine, Betty Alvares, Tita, Junior Rod, Carlos, Rosario Dias, C. D'Silva, John de Parra and Menino de Bandar.

## Saz Aur Aawaz

FEB 2: Saz Aur Aawaz, one of the leading Indian musical groups of Kuwait present their fourth musical programme entitled Bhule Bistre Geet. The show includes Hindi film songs at the Indian Arts Circle, Funatees on February 2, 1990. Passes will be available shortly.

## NIGHT CHEMIST

Kuwait  
Tharban  
Arabian Gulf St  
Mutawa  
Helali St  
Hawalli & Nagra  
Hawalli  
Tunis St  
Salamiya  
Al Bader  
Blajet St  
Fahabeh  
Shalibah  
Fahabeh  
Jaleeb Al Stuyookh  
Salamah  
Main St  
Jahra  
Abraj  
Dubai Al Khuzaei St

## PRAYERS

Fajr	5.17 am
Zohr	11.51
Asr	2.41 pm
Maghreb	5.00
Isha	6.22

## CINEMA

Al Andalus  
Arabic film  
Salamiyah  
Hall Booked  
Al Hama  
Licence to Kill  
Drive-In  
W.L.L.O.W  
Al Firdous  
Back Fire  
Fahabeh  
Main Azad Hoon  
Al Jahra  
Milgavee Manzil Mujhe  
Granada  
Charnon ki Sangandh  
Subhikhat  
Like Father Like Son  
Jeeb  
Njanahde Kochu Doctor  
Ahmed Drive-In  
The Lost Idol

Season's Greetings to all our dear guests Reserve your table and celebrate New Year's Eve at your

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Restaurants of Switzerland  
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كشور العرب



Unsuitable weather conditions

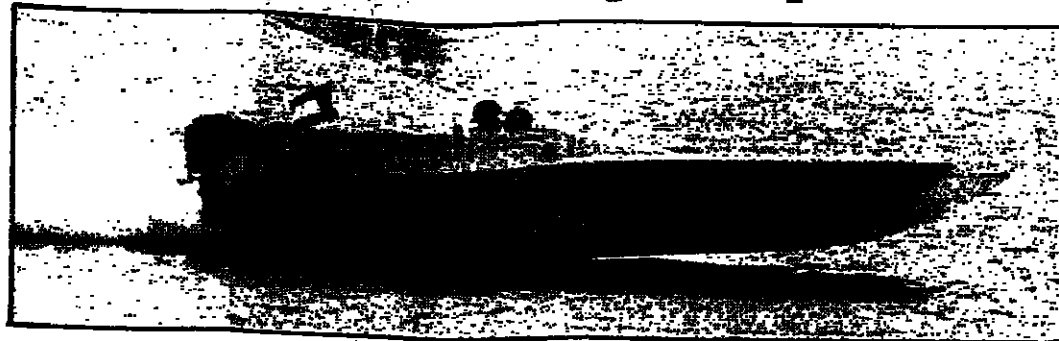
## Dubai powerboat race postponed

By Gail Seery

THE Dubai Offshore Powerboat Race which was due to be held on Friday was postponed until Monday, Jan 1, after weather conditions were pronounced unsuitable by Major Saeed Harab, the Officer of the Day for the event. "The waves offshore are running at 7 to 9 feet," he said. "We have taken the decision to postpone the race with the competitors' safety in mind."

His decision was praised by J. Mawet, the visiting secretary-general of the UIM. "The boats racing here are not heavy boats like those we see participating in Class 1 in Europe. The smaller craft would certainly have problems in those waters, and it is important to make safety a priority. It's too rough for even the safety and rescue boats to be out. This is a developing sport in this region, and the last thing we want to see is an accident."

Mawet added that he was highly impressed by the organisation and facilities at the Dubai Marine Club. "The important point is that they have the government behind them. Many countries are interested in hosting powerboat races, but for it to be done properly, it requires cash and government backing. I have seen world championship events which are not as well put together as this race, and I hope we will see other countries in the region putting on events of this standard."



Hossam Al Sayafe in his Merit during practice.

"The decision to postpone the race was not an easy one," said Harab, "however, we are confident it was the right thing to do."

As always there were a few competitors who would have preferred to race. Visitors are now forced to remain in Dubai over New Year and not everyone was happy about this. However, a number of competitors were relieved that the race date had been put back.

Ahmed Al Ansari of the Give Way team was being plagued by a series of minor, but problematical engine difficulties, and the extra days will give him time to eradicate these. Ansari and his brother Khaled run a 32ft Sha'ali Marine Tigercat, powered by a trio of Mercury 2.4s.

Similarly, the second of the Unimarine boats, a Cougar Sports-cat 25 which was to make its debut in this race, had problems with the engine cooling system which would have been disastrous in the event. These have now been solved and the two boat team is ready to race.

Navar Al Marzook, and partner Khaled Fahd Al Sabah had problems with their boat, Give Way 4, as the engines were overheating; the two days' grace will give them time to get the boat up to scratch.

While the Victory team were hosting a special VIP party, disgruntled racers were on the Creek testing. "I'm sure our boat would have performed well in these conditions," said Basil Al Sabah. The 29 foot catamaran is called "The Chief", and has been extensively modified at the

Messila Powerboat Team workshop in Kuwait.

Their sentiments were echoed by Geoff Welch and Nils Al Aoud of the Caprisone boat, one of the few other monohulls competing. "The rougher the better," said Welch on hearing that sea conditions were bad.

Mishal Al Jarallah of the Koutros powerboat team was philosophical about the decision. "We must abide by the organisers' decision. They would have to take the responsibility for any problems, and we have to respect their judgement in this."

Hossam Al Sayafe, sponsored by Merit, was also keen to use the extra time to check the modifications which he has made to his engines. "We had planned to stay until after New Year anyway, so it isn't a problem for us."

## Cargo reach League finals

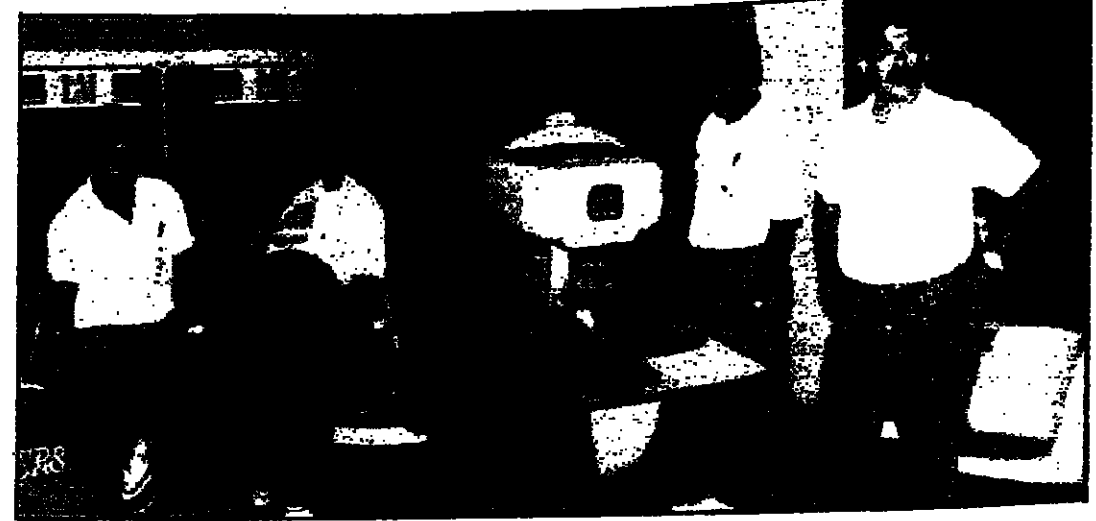
By Sonny Maritano

AL Soor-Najid Cargo assured themselves of a place in the finals of the L&M-PBAK winter League by virtue of their two impressive victories last Thursday and Friday. The Cargo Forwarders started their assault by demolishing an undermanned Jabriya Club. Burt Ramos who scored a three game series of 563 and Naser Seraj with 518 carried the scoring load for Najid Cargo. The helpless Jabriya Club has Nitz Alinca (492) and Joel Laron (477) as their best scorers. The final count was 4 games to nil. With this inspiring win the Forwarders came back on Friday and went home victorious, this time against the Faha-NTC B Junior Traders. Al Soor's 3-1 win was courtesy of Naser Seraj (524), Ibrahim (506) and Amy Abdon who submitted the new high game for women with her 226. The Junior Traders who put up a gallant fight despite the depleted lineup was led by Bobot Labicani (547), and Mel Cervera and Khalil both with 523.

In the other game played last Thursday, Kuwait City-Araliya Rest, nursed their hopes of entering the finals with a 4-0 drubbing of Murgab-City Intl/Far East Bank. Flor Tongson (573) and Amer (565) presided over the scoring chores for Araliya while Lee Ethur who scored 610 led the Money Dealer's futile effort of salvaging a point. Kuwait City-Araliya almost made it double in their game against Surra-Magnolia/Far East but their hopes went to naught as the close match ended in a draw with both teams taking two points each.

Araliya again banked on Mohd. Al Amer who scored 605 on his way to registering the new high game for men with his 256. Surra who are expected to enter the finals depended on Pongsak (561) and Kamal Atta (523).

After their drawn game in the morning, Surra returned to the lanes more viciously and clobbered Salwa-Al Rashed Freight 4 games to none. The top scorers for Surra were Mars Balisi (553) and Emad Al Masri (547). The Freight Movers have Wally Flores (566) and Saad Al Khezi (531) as their top bowlers. After this win Surra is well on the way in securing their place in the



Shuwaikh versus Jokers game in progress.

place barring any loss in their remaining games.

Another team still in contention for the remaining berth in the step ladder finals, the BMW Speed Masters added fresh hopes to their campaign by emerging victorious against the Salmiya-NTC Traders 3 games to 1. Munib Hamdan (576) and Mansoor (575) led scorers from Kheifan-BMW while the traders who are on the verge of crashing out of contention counted on Joe Chanwit with 546 and Anukul (511) to score their lone point.

The results of the other games last Friday are as follows: Faha-NTC B 3, Yarmouk Teetron 1; Shuwaikh-Chiquita 3, Mah-bola-Jokers 1.

With only two playing days left (Jan 5 and 12), the probable contenders can now be narrowed down to the following teams: Shuwaikh-Chiquita, Al Soor-Najid Cargo, Surra-Magnolia/Far East, Kheifan-BMW, Kuwait City-Araliya Rest, and Salmiya-NTC B.

Meanwhile the results of the ongoing PBAK Couples fun games sponsored by Yacoub Al Khandari are as follows: for the 9 pin strike event - Rico Pino (531) and Bhe Guin (487); 3-6-9 event - Anukul (437) and Malou Tadana (352); couples (best all) event - Maris Balisi



Fun game winners Anukul and Tadana.

and Lynne Reynes 414. The remaining events will be played on the following dates: Jan 1 - blind bowling, Jan 2 - splits game, Jan 3 - opposite hand game and finally on Jan 6 the

two hand game. For further details regarding this tourney, please contact tournament directors Jimmy Tadana and Beda Borja.

## Filcheck congratulate members

THE Filipino Chess Club in Kuwait (Filcheck) would like to congratulate its members Niel Dumalao and Edwin Borjas for finishing second and sixth place respectively in the just concluded Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Memorial Chess Tournament organised by the Kuwait Chess Federation.

Niel works as a structural draftsman at the Kirby building systems. He started playing chess at the age of four under the guidance of his uncle. From then on, he has had several championships tagged under his belt specifically from 1976 to 1981. Niel and Edwin finished fourth and third respectively, in

Filcheck's own active tournament behind second placer Danilo Calasin and champion Fernando Policarpio.

Meanwhile, acting president Edward Racaza announced that the club will hold a general meeting on Thursday, Jan 4, 1990 at 6:30 pm at the new Kabayan restaurant to discuss the schedule of the forthcoming rated tournament and its future activities. All members and officers as well as those who are interested to join the club and the tourney are requested to come.



A friendly game



Fernando Policarpio

## New course for Fiesta mile race

PHOENIX, Dec 30, (AP) - The elite nine-man field essentially has stayed the same, but the course has changed significantly for today's fifth annual Fiesta Bowl Mile.

In the past four years, the competitors either ran up or down a portion of a main street with only a slight incline in the road.

The nine runners are Ireland's Marcus O'Sullivan and Ray Flynn, Canada's Graeme Fell and six Americans - Steve Scott, Jeff Smith, Treg Scott, Doug Padilla, Charles Marsala and defending champion Jeff Atkinson.

## Kasparov passes Fischer as top chess player in history

LONDON, Dec 30, (AP) - Jan 1 begins a new era for chess, as world champion Garry Kasparov surpasses the United States' Bobby Fischer to become the highest-ranked player in history.

According to the biannual rating list, published by the International Chess Federation on Friday and effective from Jan 1, Kasparov is rated 2,800.

Fischer's highest rating, based on scores against other internationally ranked players, was 2,785.

The complex ranking system is derived from points awarded to players on the basis of their results in games, with the standard set at 2,400 for International Masters and 2,500 for Grandmasters.

"It gives me great pleasure," the 26-

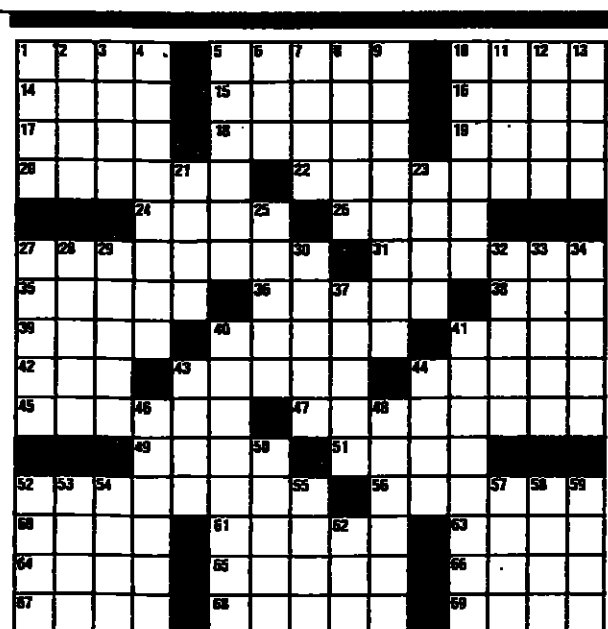
year-old Soviet citizen said. "At some level it's important for the chess world that this belongs to the current world champion, to a real player, not a ghost."

Fischer overwhelmed Boris Spassky in the 1972 World Championship finale in Reykjavik, Iceland, but refused to defend his championship crown in 1975. For more than 17 years, the eccentric genius, now 46,

has lived a reclusive life in Pasadena, California.

"It's a stupendous achievement," said grandmaster Larry Evans, a former US champion who seconded Fischer during his climb to the top, speaking by telephone from his home in Reno, Nevada. "I would still like to see a match between Fischer and Kasparov, but it's a vain hope."

## TODAY'S CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- "I - dance..."
  - Wit
  - Encase
  - Crowning glory
  - Make amends
  - Small brook
  - Volcanic mountain
  - Ellington's "Doll"
  - "each life..."
  - Expresses appreciation
  - Slammer
  - Shopper's delight
  - Pecans, e.g.
  - Unconcerned
  - Swimming
  - Wide open
  - Powders
  - Form of address
  - Skirt's eyecatcher
  - Fracas
  - Charles' dog
  - Goddess of dawn
  - Cut a turkey
  - Beside item
  - Uppsala's country
  - Unusual things
  - M.A.S.H. actor
  - Lateral
  - Make an oral error
  - Learned
  - Oriental nurse
  - Rich cake
  - In addition
  - Paddock dweller
  - Inventor Howe
  - Pry
  - Arabian ruler
  - Winter forecast
  - River of N England
- DOWN**
- Stimulate
  - Solemn promise
  - Columbus' caravel
  - Church section
  - To-do
  - Hagen of the stage
  - Butterfly's relative
  - Pungent bulb
  - Give up
  - Most distorted
  - Tinambulate
  - Choir voice
  - Farm implement
  - Leafy vegetable
  - RR stops
  - Fragrant compound
  - Cartons
  - Illuminated
  - Rear
  - Military salute
  - Very, in music
  - Saltpetre
  - Soho streetcars
  - City on the Air
  - Commands
  - That which produces change
  - Ancient stone
  - Helper
  - One of Santa's
  - Eight
  - Sell off
  - Type of coral island
  - Baby's call
  - Moslem priest
  - Delhi garment
  - Buffalo's lake
  - Blackthorn fruit
  - Being: Lat.
  - Odes anagram
  - Toe: Scot.

## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DEBT BALM ADATE  
AGIO ALICE MENES  
WONT RIDS OVERT  
GEORGIA BROWN  
WIN LET  
SORTIE AGIO EACH  
AMOUN BRIO POI  
GEORGIA DNM MIND  
ENS CASA EVADE  
RSTU ILE AMINOIS  
TUN ABE  
GEORGIA PINES  
CULPA SARD DIVE  
SNAIL ERIE IRAN  
ANNAIS EELS TEND

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
TOO EASY TO BE TOO CAREFUL

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 10 8 2  
♥ J 6  
♦ 5  
♣ A Q 10 6 4 3 2

**EAST**  
♠ 9 6  
♥ 9 8  
♦ A K 10 9 7 3  
♣ K 8 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ K J  
♥ A K Q 7 5  
♦ Q 4 2  
♣ J 9

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 2 ♠ 3 ♥  
Pass 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♥  
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠  
There's such a thing as being too pessimistic. On this hand from the recent Fall North American Championships, South took a trifle too much care and paid a fearful price. North-South reached a normal contract of four hearts. West led the king of diamonds and shifted to a spade. East rose with the ace and returned a spade in the hope that West could ruff, but that was not to

be. Had our dear Uncle Vanya, from the Old Country, been declarer, the hand would have been over in a flash. Vanya, a simple soul, would have drawn trumps, run the jack of clubs and then repeated the club finesse. That would have brought in the contract with an overtrick.

When Canadians Joey Silver and Mark Molson were East and West respectively, they had the good fortune to play against an imaginative declarer. After winning the king of spades, South cashed a high trump and then thought it wise to ruff a diamond in dummy. Next came the ten of spades from the board and, when Silver played low, declarer triumphantly discarded his remaining diamond. That proved to be a fatal error.

Molson ruffed and exited with the king of clubs! Declarer took dummy's ace and tried to get to his hand with the jack of clubs. Silver ruffed for down one. Declarer was a little unfortunate to have encountered such sterling defense. Had West routinely exited with a low club, declarer would have had no recourse but to run it to his jack, thereby allowing him to draw trumps to fulfill his contract.

## THE WIZARD OF ID

By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



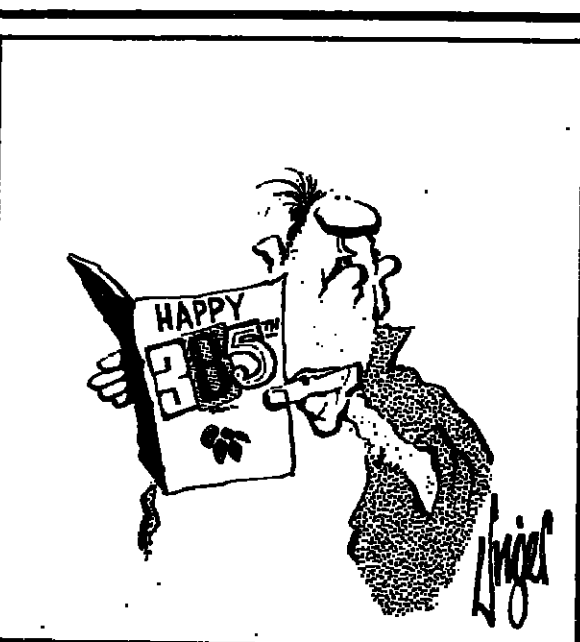
B.C.

By Johnny Hart



## YOUR STARS

<p><b>Aries</b> (March 20 - April 18)</p> <p>You will discover what you have been doing wrong all this time. And you will also understand what to do about it. You should try to be a little more methodical. Be respectful.</p>	<p><b>Cancer</b> (June 21 - July 21)</p> <p>You will find it easier to do something that has been difficult of late. You should not try to evade your responsibilities. Nor should you blame others for what you really know is your fault. Be consistent.</p>	<p><b>Libra</b> (Sept 22 - Oct. 22)</p> <p>You are more liable to make mistakes and should be on the lookout for them. And you will find out how to do something that has been puzzling you. Listen more closely to what others are saying. Be polite.</p>	<p><b>Capricorn</b> Dec 22 - Jan 19)</p> <p>You will discover how to do properly something you have been doing wrong. Make sure your diet contains sufficient vitamins. Take a little more exercise. Be tactful.</p>
<p><b>Taurus</b> (April 19 - May 19)</p> <p>You will have a great deal to do and must just get on with it. Make sure you do not break any limits whether of speed or of safety. You should treat your children the age they are. Be true to your word.</p>	<p><b>Leo</b> (July 22 - Aug 21)</p> <p>Do not rely too much on others. You will have plenty to do and should make sure you get on with it. Take the best possible care of your health. Be hopeful.</p>	<p><b>Scorpio</b> (Oct 23 - Nov. 21)</p> <p>Avoid making repairs unless you really know what you are doing. Try not to allow your emotions to get out of hand. Do not waste time on trivialities. Be resourceful.</p>	<p><b>Aquarius</b> (Jan 20 - Feb. 18)</p> <p>You will be able to show your children a good example. Make sure you do not leave a friend in the lurch. Think less about what has been more about what is to come. Be generous.</p>
<p><b>Gemini</b> (May 20 - June 20)</p> <p>You are more liable to make mistakes so be on the lookout for them. Do not take anything for granted just now. Avoid trying to do too many things all at once. Be considerate.</p>	<p><b>Virgo</b> (Aug 22 - Sept 21)</p> <p>You will find a new way of doing something routine. A better way. You should have just a little more faith in yourself. Something you are reluctant to do will have to be done. Be patient.</p>	<p><b>Sagittarius</b> (Nov 22 - Dec 21)</p> <p>Give others the benefit of any doubt. Concentrate on what you are doing but do intersperse concentration with relaxation; not too much of either. Have more faith in yourself. Be moderate.</p>	<p><b>Pisces</b> (Feb 19 - March 19)</p> <p>Let others have their say. Your lucky numbers are 20 and 32. You should not believe all you hear but you should not be too doubting either. Make sure you do not neglect an injury however small. Be sincere.</p>



"That rotten dog made me a birthday card!"



## SPORTS

## Romania to play in Italy

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Romania is going ahead with preparations for next summer's World Cup soccer finals in Italy despite the bloody upheavals of the last two weeks, Agence France Press reported.

The agency said Romania's World Cup squad would assemble on Jan. 22 to prepare for a series of warm-up matches, including games against club sides in France on Jan. 25 and 28.

Opponents scheduled to be played in Bucharest included the United States on March 25, the Netherlands on April 25, Brazil on May 12 and Egypt on May 20, Agence Press said.

Matches were also fixed away from Romania in Algeria, Egypt, Switzerland and Belgium.

For the first round of the World Cup, Romania have been drawn in Group B with holders Argentina, Cameroon and the Soviet Union.

It said Sorin Babi, a gold medalist in free pistol at the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and Ion Corneliu, who won an Olympic gold medal in Moscow in 1980, "ambushed a group of terrorists who fired at them in the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Brenescu military cemetery," where Securitate troops reportedly had weapons caches in vaults.

Dynasty and Securitate wrestlers and boxers guarded the emergency hospital in Bucharest or were posted at various places on the city's outskirts to check cars and passengers for arms, Agence Press said.

1-0 home win over Charlton  
Liverpool take four-point lead

LONDON, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Liverpool, the outstanding English team of the last two decades, enter 1990 with a four-point lead at the top of the First Division after a 1-0 home win over lowly Charlton today.

After a 16th minute goal from the enigmatic John Barnes, Liverpool could even afford the luxury of a second half penalty miss by Ian Rush.

Their nearest pursuers, to the surprise of many, are Aston Villa who beat champions Arsenal 2-1, their eighth consecutive home victory.

Villa narrowly avoided relegation last season, but their recent form, including a 3-0 thrashing of Manchester United on Tuesday, has been a revelation.

Spurred on by a 40,000 crowd, Villa sank Arsenal with goals from David Platt in the 16th minute and

Derek Mountfield nine minutes from time.

An 89th minute reply from Tony Adams was not enough and Arsenal slipped to third, five points behind Liverpool.

Nottingham Forest celebrated manager Brian Clough's 1,000th game as a league manager with a 3-2 win at Tottenham.

## Results

English Division One			
Aston Villa	2	Arsenal	1
Crystal Palace	1	Norwich	0
Derby	4	Coventry	1
Liverpool	1	Charlton	0
Luton	0	Chelsea	3
Man. City	2	Millwall	0
QPR	1	Everton	0
Southampton	2	S Wednesday	2
Tottenham	2	Notts Forest	3
Wimbledon	2	Man. United	2
English Division Two			
Barnsley	1	Leeds	0
Bradford	2	West Brom	0

Brighton	0	Oxford	1
Ipswich	3	Middlesbrough	0
Leicester	1	West Ham	0
Oldham	1	Portsmouth	3
S. United	1	Blackburn	2
Stoke	2	Watford	2
Sunderland	2	Port Vale	2
Swindon	2	Newcastle	1
Wolver	3	Bournemouth	1
Played Friday:			
Plymouth	1	Hull	2

English Division Three			
Bolton	3	Bury	1
Bristol Rovers	2	Tranmere	0
Chester	2	Blackpool	0
Fulham	2	Shrewsbury	1
Huddersfield	2	Bristol City	1
Leyton Orient	2	Crewe	1
Manfield	1	Northampton	2
Notts County	3	Birmingham	2
Preston	1	Wigan	2
Reading	3	Rotherham	2
Swansea	2	Brentford	1
Walsall	0	Cardiff	2
English Division Four			
Aldershot	1	Rochdale	1
Barnley	1	Halifax	0

Doncaster	2	Colchester	0
Gillingham	1	Wrexham	1
Hartlepool	4	Grimby	2
Lincoln	1	Carlisle	3
Peterborough	2	Scarborough	2
Scunthorpe	0	Chesham	1
Southend	1	East	1
Torquay v Maidstone	late kickoff		
York	1	Hereford	2
Played Friday:			
Stockport	3	Cambridge U.	1

Scottish Premier Division			
Celtic	0	Dunfermline	2
Dundee	1	Dundee Utd	1
Hibernian	0	Rangers	0
Motherwell	2	Aberdeen	2
St Mirren	2	Hearts	0
Scottish Division One			
Albion	5	Partick	4
Alloa	0	Meadowbank	1
Clyde	1	Morton	1
Cydebank	4	St Johnstone	0
Forfar	1	Ayr	0
Hamilton v Airdrieonians postponed (pitch frozen)			
Raith	4	Falkirk	0

## Shield cricket

BRISBANE, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Captain Greg Ritchie hit a determined 44 to lead Queensland's spirited recovery on the second day of their Sheffield Shield cricket match against New South Wales today.

Ritchie shared a 92-run partnership with Peter Clifford after Queensland, replying to New South Wales' first innings total of 367, lost their first three wickets cheaply but hit back to close on 183 for four.

## Australia win second match

PERTH, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Opener Geoff Marsh led Australia to an emphatic nine-wicket victory over Sri Lanka in the second match of the World Series Cup cricket tournament today.

The Australian vice-captain celebrated his 31st birthday a day early with an unbeaten 80 in only his second international since missing the recent Test matches against Sri Lanka and New Zealand with a broken toe.

Marsh shared an unbroken 117-run partnership with David Boon, who made 49 not out, as Australia passed Sri Lanka's 203 for nine with nine overs to spare.

It was Australia's second successive victory over them in the triangular one-day series.

Marsh made a flying start with an opening partnership of 87 with Mark Taylor.

After Taylor fell for 37, Marsh and Boon pummeled the Sri Lankan attack in a 106-minute victory stand. Marsh's runs included five fours and came off 136 deliveries in 188 minutes.

Australia's win could have been even more comfortable had they not dropped several catches, including three by captain Allan Border.

Sri Lanka were in trouble at 60 for five after 18 overs, but five dropped catches allowed them to reach a respectable total.

Skipper Arjuna Ranatunga made the most of two escapes, one before he had scored and again on 21, to hold the innings together with an

unbeaten 71. He struck seven fours off 106 deliveries in 139 minutes.

## Scoreboard

SRI LANKA		
R. Mahanama bow b Alderman	27	
A. Samarasekera c Alderman b Hughes	5	
A. Gurusinghe c Healy b Alderman	0	
H. Tikaram c Jones b O'Donnell	13	
A. Ranatunga not out	71	
S. Jayasuriya c Healy b O'Donnell	13	
R. Ranatunga bow b Alderman	25	
G. Labrooy b Waugh	1	
R. Ranatunga c Waugh b O'Donnell	19	
Extras (lb-8 w-16 nb-2)	203	
TOTAL (nine wickets, 48 overs)	203	
Fall of wickets: 1-82 2-93 3-50 4-58 5-60 6-100 7-162 8-167 9-203		
Bowling: Hughes 10-0-35-1 (5w), Alderman 10-2-25-3 (1w), Campbell 10-2-54-1 (2w), O'Donnell 9-1-36-3 (5w), Waugh 8-0-45-1 (1w)		

Did not bat: K. Wijesunawardene

AUSTRALIA

G. Marsh not out

M. Taylor c Hashan b Wijesunawardene

D. Boon not out

Extras (lb-15 w-11 nb-11)

TOTAL (one wicket, 38.5 overs)

Fall of wicket: 1-87

Bowling: Labrooy 10-1-46-0 (3w), Ranatunga 7-0-51-0 (3w), Healy 10-2-54-1 (2w), O'Donnell 9-1-36-3 (5w), Waugh 8-0-45-1 (1w)

Australia won by nine wickets.

Man-of-the-match: Geoff Marsh (Australia).

## Standings

(Tableau under matches played, won, no result, lost, points)

Australia 2 2 0 0 4

Sri Lanka 2 1 0 1 2

Pakistan 0 0 0 0 0

## Sanchez leads Spain into finals

PERTH, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Arantxa and Emilio Sanchez of Spain staged a remarkable comeback against holders Czechoslovakia to reach the final of the Hopman Cup mixed team tennis tournament today.

The brother-sister combination seemed out of contention against Helena Sukova and Petr Korda until French Open champion Arantxa Sanchez recovered from a set down in the deciding women's singles to beat Sukova 8-6 in a fluctuating third set tie-break.

Sukova had one match point and Sanchez two before the Spaniard finally sealed victory by 3-6 7-6 (7-3) 7-6 (8-6). Spain's opponents in Monday's final will be the winners of Sunday's semifinal between Australia and the top-

seeded United States.

The Americans survived a familiar John McEnroe controversy to beat Italy 3-0 in the quarterfinals.

McEnroe was warned and penalised a point and a game for racket abuse, swearing and refusing to play on when requested in his singles against Paulo Canè.

Spain were given a flying start when Emilio Sanchez eclipsed the promising Czechoslovak left-hander Korea 7-6 6-4.

But with Emilio still recovering from his late night match with Austria's Thomas Muster on Friday and Arantxa suffering from a thigh strain, the Sanchez pair crumbled 6-1 6-2 in the doubles.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Soviet footballer

MOSCOW, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Fyodor Cherenkov of Soviet soccer champions Spartak Moscow was elected Soviet Footballer of the Year in a poll of more than 160 sports journalists.

Second was Spartak goalkeeper Stanislav Cherchesov — also generally overlooked by national coach Valery Lobanovsky.

Cherenkov joined Spartak in 1977 and led them to two national titles.

## Brixton lost

LONDON, Dec. 30, (AP): US player Richie Relford scored 46 points last night to lead Israeli club Maccabi Rishon to a 99-89 victory over English team Brixton in an eight-team basketball tournament.

Rishon will face another English team, Kingston, in today's semifinals of the World Invitation Club basketball tournament, Kingston, which leads the English league, defeated a team from Oslo, Norway, 112-65 in Friday's other first-round game.

## NHL results

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Results of National Basketball Association games played yesterday:

Pacers	103	Rockets	97
Bucks	99	Pistons	85
Suns	118	Timberwolves	101
Bulls	101	Spurs	97
Trail Blazers	144	Mavericks	140
Celtics	96	Supersonics	89
L.A. Lakers	130	Warriors	111
Kings	105	76ers	95

## Yacht race

SYDNEY, Dec. 30, (Reuters): One-ton-cup class sloop RFP Ultimate Challenge looks set for a handicap win in the Sydney-to-Hobart yacht race after crossing the line today just under 15 hours behind Alan Bond's maxi-yacht Drumbeat.

Race organisers said RFP Ultimate Challenge's closest competitor, nine-metre sloop Half Four, must finish by 1043 GMT to beat it.

## Italian soccer

ROME, Dec. 30, (Reuters): Results of Italian First Division soccer matches today:

Ascoli	0	Genoa	0
Atalanta	0	Fiorentina	0
Bari	0	AC Milan	1
Bologna	1	Roma	1
Verona	0	Cesena	2
Internazionale	2	Udinese	0
Juventus	3	Lecco	0
Lazio	3	Napoli	0
Sampdoria	1	Cremonese	1

## NBA results

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L.A. Lakers	130	Warriors	111
Kings	105	76ers	95

## Duran's apartment

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 30, (AP): Panamanian boxing champ Roberto Duran said yesterday he hopes the loan of his luxurious apartment to US troops will count toward the community service he has been sentenced to in Florida for driving while drunk.

Duran said he is letting his strategically located penthouse apartment be used by US troops so they can keep an eye on the Vatican embassy, where Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega has taken refuge.

## Golf clubs

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, (AP): A federal appeals court has refused to reinstate the PGA Tour's ban on square-grooved golf clubs from its tournament.

"The clubs will be allowed until further notice on the regular Tour, the Senior Tour and the Ben Hogan Tour — a new tour starting in late January for the guys who didn't qualify for the PGA Tour yet," PGA spokesman Dave Lancer said after the court decision on Thursday.

## Noah for Davis Cup

PERTH, Dec. 30, (AP): French tennis star Yannick Noah already is thinking about the Davis Cup.

France doesn't face Australia in a first round world group match in Perth until February, but Noah has that contest very much in mind.

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